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GOVERNMENT OF BRITAIN DEFEATED ON THE ALIEN BILL

Lloyd George Ministry Meets With Reverse in Connection With Pilotage Clause—Consideration of Bill Postponed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday) — After two hostile divisions on Wednesday night, the House of Commons last night defeated the government by 185 votes to 113. The government whips were on and yet some 100 Conservative members supported by the Labor members and free Liberals voted against the government. The reverse for the government is serious and will certainly have important consequences but at the present moment a political crisis is unlikely.

The scene in the lobby and in the House following the division was most animated and recalled the days when such a defeat would have certainly precipitated the fall of the government.

Mr. Bonar Law treated the incident as "a serious matter" and in order that the government might meet and consider their future course he, in accordance with precedent, moved that further consideration of the bill be postponed until Monday.

Amended Amendment Defeated

The government was defeated on clause 4 of the Aliens Restriction Bill which provides that no alien shall hold a pilotage certificate for any port in the United Kingdom. Edward Shortt, Home Secretary, in charge of the bill, had an amendment which, as it was subsequently amended, would have added the clause, "except in case of France, to which country special provisions made by the Pilotage Act of 1913 shall apply," and it was this amended amendment which was so strikingly defeated.

This action of the House of Commons, it should be said, implied no reflection on France or French pilots, an idea which probably occurred to no one, and was simply an expression of the new critical temper of the House of Commons, fastening itself upon what was felt to be a softening of attitude in regard to aliens.

Sir Edward Carson, who was in the forefront of the revolt, summed up the views of the revolting members, by saying that it appeared as if all that was learnt during the war was being forgotten and the government seemed to be leaving the country to take care of itself as far as foreigners were concerned, an attitude which had brought them into such disaster during the war.

Significance of Incident

There appears to be a general impression that the government has not sufficiently recognized the present temper of the House and that with more diplomacy it could have avoided this defeat. The incident is read in some quarters as pointing to another general election this autumn and in other quarters as meaning the dropping of the Aliens Restriction Bill. On the whole it seems likely that some less drastic way out will be found but the incident remains none the less significant.

The House of Lords yesterday debated the present financial situation on a resolution by Lord Buckmaster, former Lord Chancellor, in favor of the instant imposing of fresh taxation. Lord Buckmaster's speech was very gloomy. Viscount Milner, who followed him with an exceptionally masterful speech, expressed sympathy with the idea of a levy on war wealth, if found practicable.

Gloomy View Computed

Of all the special expedients discussed, he said, it was the most worthy of respect. He combated Lord Buckmaster's gloomy view of the situation. "By all means," he said, "let us study all proposals with the most unprejudiced minds, but do not let us rush into them as something that ought at all costs to be done at once or else the heavens will fall."

The wolf was not at the door, he said, and they had plenty of means to meet their immediate requirements.

Lord Milner then made the important declaration that "we must not draw any more from the pockets of the lower grades of income taxpayers, say of those below £1500 a year." This and other passages indicated that the government will not levy further taxation on the wage earners and the bulk of the middle classes.

Lord Milner dwelt, however, on the necessity of avoiding industrial troubles. He said that the financial situation was better than that of any other country, except the United States and possibly Japan, and there was no justification for bankruptcy.

Arthur Henderson and Labor Policy

LONDON, England (Thursday) — The attitude of British Labor is upheld by Arthur Henderson, Labor leader in the House of Commons, discussing Labor's imperial policy in the periodical *Overseas*.

"Labor is certainly not a little English in the sense of being indifferent to the potential utility of this great alliance of free states which the Empire in its best aspect implies," he

writes. "Labor stands in all its traditions for the principle which has made the real strength of the Empire, namely, conciliation through self-government."

Meeting of British Cabinet

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday) — The Cabinet met today to consider the situation arising out of the government's defeat in the House of Commons yesterday. It is understood that means will be devised to enable the House to reconsider its decision, as the government cannot depart from its attitude of recognizing French pilotage in certain British ports.

LEON TROTZKY IS NOW IN PETROGRAD

Bolshevist War Minister Arrives in City to Take Charge of Its Defense, Which, He Says, Will Be Conducted by Street

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HELSINKI, Finland (Friday) — Leon Trotzky, Bolshevik War Minister, has arrived in Petrograd to take charge of the defense of the city which, he announces, will be defended street by street.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday) — A Bolshevik wireless message today states that the Bolshevik advance in the Gatchina direction continues and that the Reds have occupied Pavlovsk and Tzarskoe Selo. In the Veronezh region, says the message, they are driving the enemy toward Veronezh and in the Tobolsk direction they have recaptured Tobolsk.

Bolshevik Short of Troops

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday) — The Bolsheviks, a representative of the Christian Science Monitor is informed on good authority, are short of troops and are at present concentrating their efforts on the southern front. On the West Russian front the Bolsheviks are reported to be concentrating against the right flank of the Northwestern Army with the object of counter-attacking northward against General Judenich's line of communications, but this is not officially confirmed. Regarding Col. Aviello Bermondi's Russo-German troops and the Letts, it is declared that General von Eberhardt, who succeeded General von der Goltz, is closely co-operating with Colonel Bermondi.

Aims of Russian Military Chiefs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday) — In an interview yesterday in which General Dobrjansky, who has just arrived in London as General Judenich's official representative, expressed his conviction that Moscow and Petrograd would be liberated shortly, the general added that when General Judenich, Admiral Koltchak and General Denikin have liberated Russia they will choose some central place, not necessarily Moscow, and there form themselves into a coalition government.

This government, said General Dobrjansky, will be the only possible for the moment and its first duties will be the restoration and maintenance of order and the repair of the ways of communication and transport. It will also prepare for the peaceful election of a Constituent Assembly on a democratic basis and when that body is strong enough to stand alone the present military chiefs will stand aside.

The Constituent Assembly and not the generals, added General Dobrjansky, will determine the actual form of Russia's future government. He further maintained that the actions of General Judenich and his colleagues were concerned, an attitude which had brought them into such disaster during the war.

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Polish Legations Notified

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WARSAW, Poland (Friday) — In view of the attack upon Lithuania by the Russo-German forces, the Polish Undersecretary, Mr. Skrzynski, has notified all foreign representatives and Polish legations abroad that the Lithuanians may unhesitatingly concentrate their forces against the Russo-German Army, as Poland will not seize the opportunity to harm Lithuania.

"Labor is certainly not a little English in the sense of being indifferent to the potential utility of this great alliance of free states which the Empire in its best aspect implies," he

CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRY ENDS

Public Group Reports to President Wilson and Adjourns—Analysis of Difficulties That Brought Proceedings to Naught

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Friday) — The group representing the public in the industrial conference called by the President held its final session yesterday afternoon and embodied the report of the committee appointed by it the preceding day in the form of a letter to the President, which was sent to the White House last night, and then adjourned.

"Like this insubstantial pageant faded, leave not a rack behind" came to one's thoughts as one followed the conference from its splendid quarters in the Hall of the Americas in the beautiful Pan-American Union Building to a room in the abandoned building of the Food Administration, from which, after a few hours' deliberation, the delegates issued to take trains for their homes.

The letter to the President was made public late last night. It said the conference had accomplished much good in clarifying the industrial issues before the Nation, expressed the opinion that the public group should not continue its sittings, and recommended that the President appoint a smaller committee, composed of persons of varied interests to formulate an industrial program for presentation to another conference representing Capital, Labor, and the public. It was announced that the President would take the recommendation under immediate consideration.

One of the handicaps the public group labored under was that it was not homogeneous, it was not a body that could work together harmoniously and effectively in adopting a program which should form a useful basis for further proceedings. There are individuals in it who have clear and definite ideas, but the varying interests have not been able to agree on these under the conditions of the conference. A committee of different composition probably could in a short time put into effective form the main topics which an industrial conference could take up, without entering upon the controversies implied in specific cases.

Program Might Have Helped

Now that the conferences have ended without accomplishing anything more than the report which, in the circumstances, cannot be regarded otherwise than as perfunctory, analysis of the proceedings is going on apace. Obviously, the steel strike resolution upset whatever chances there might have been in a convention of such personnel of arriving at any conclusion amicably. If there had been a previously prepared program, providing for the order in which the subjects should be taken up, the steel strike would not have been introduced when the men had hardly more than come to know each other by sight. There might not have been an attempt to force it. It is generally understood that the steel strike resolution was not prepared by Mr. Gompers, but was forced on the Labor group by men whose motives are not wholly understood, and that it impelled the bringing of pressure to bear by great interests on the employers group. According to the report received via Finland there is now in Moscow an official representative of the United States willing to take the offer to the Allies. It is proposed that the troops at the front shall vote on the sending of the peace offer.

Peace Proposals Submitted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday) — A German wireless message transmitted yesterday states that Michael I. Tereshchenko, former Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who left his native country for Sweden in 1918, has submitted a proposal to the Soviet State Council that an offer of peace be handed to Russia's enemies. According to the report received via Finland there is now in Moscow an official representative of the United States willing to take the offer to the Allies. It is proposed that the troops at the front shall vote on the sending of the peace offer.

Poland's Provisional Frontiers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WARSAW, Poland (Friday) — Polish papers publish a sketch which is described as portraying Poland's provisional eastern frontier as accepted by the Supreme Council in Paris. The frontier includes the whole Suwalki district, the greater part of the Augustow district with the town of Augustow, the Sokol, Bialystok and Bielsk districts, whence the line runs to the River Bug and thence up the Bug to the old Austro-Russian frontier and along this frontier to the River Dniester.

It is objected that this frontier does not determine the fate of Vilna, Grodno and Minsk.

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HEADQUARTERS TO BE REMOVED TO HOLLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday) — At an international conference of public employees organizations it was decided that the headquarters of the international federation should be removed from Germany to Holland. A provisional committee was accordingly formed by the members of the Dutch organizations. Mr. Vanhinte (Holland) was appointed international secretary.

BLANKET CLAUSE ON TREATY SUBMITTED

Right Reserved in Lodge Proviso

to Pass Upon All Questions

Affecting the Honor or Vital

Interests of the United States

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Friday) — The opposition forces in the United States Senate put the coping stone on their reservation structure yesterday when Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, at the request of the Foreign Relations Committee prepared and submitted a fourteenth reservation more drastic than any of the others, being in effect a blanket declaration eliminating from the purview of the League of Nations all questions "affecting the honor or vital interests" of the United States.

This declaration, which was adopted at the request of James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, is considered so elastic that, in an international crisis, this country could fall back on it to cover any question, even if it remotely affected the interests of the United States. It could be used as a general demur or on any occasion to withdraw a disputed question from the jurisdiction of the League of Nations.

Text of Blanket Reservation

The text of the reservation follows:

"Reservation 14. Questions of Vital

Interest or of National Honor—The

United States reserves to itself ex-

clusively the right to decide what

questions affect its honor or its vital

interests, and declares that such ques-

tions are not under this Treaty to be

submitted in any way, either to arbitra-

tion or to the consideration of the

council or the assembly of the League

of Nations or any agency thereof, or

to the decision or recommendation of

any other power."

As soon as the Johnson amendment

is disposed of by the Senate, the Foreign Relations Committee will add

to the completed 14 another reservation

designed to cover the amendment of the California Senator and to protect the United States against the six

votes of the British Empire in case of

any dispute in the future between the

United States and the Empire or any

of its component parts which might

come before the council or assembly of the League of Nations.

Vice-President Consulted

It became known yesterday that the administration leaders view with serious alarm the drastic character of these reservations submitted by the committee and apparently with a solid majority in the Senate. After a series of conferences, in which Vice-President T. R. Marshall was consulted, it was learned that the Democratic leaders had decided that President Wilson must be consulted before they finally decide on their plan of campaign.

While the council was sitting, news

was received that a German airplane

had come down at Kovno. It was

announced that it was piloted by German civilians on the way from Berlin to Moscow and carried one German and two Turkish passengers. An inquiry has been instituted.

undoubtedly be based upon the sum total of knowledge of the industry. Whatever their differences may be, no matter how widely divergent their viewpoints may be from each other, it is a duty that they owe to society that they make an earnest effort to negotiate these differences and to keep the mines of our country in operation. After all, the public interest in this vital matter is the paramount consideration of the government and admits of no other action than that of consideration of a peaceful settlement of the matter as suggested by you. If for any reason the miners and operators fail to come to a mutual understanding the interests of the public are of such vital importance in connection with the production of coal that it is incumbent upon them to refer the matters in dispute to a board of arbitration for determination, and to continue the operation of the mines, pending the decision of the board."

"Sincerely yours,

"J. P. TUMULTY,
Secretary to the President."

Operators Quiet Conference

For two hours after the President's letter was read to them, the committees conferred with Secretary Wilson or caucused among themselves. At 6:30 o'clock, Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the operators' committee, announced to Secretary Wilson that they accepted the President's proposals in entirety and would await further call from Secretary Wilson or the miners' committee. Mr. Brewster then walked out of the conference, followed by his committee.

Within 15 minutes after the operators left the miners announced to Secretary Wilson that they were willing to resume negotiations if it could be shown that the negotiations would be successful, but they were unwilling to arbitrate or recall the strike order. Secretary Wilson accepting this as a rejection of the President's proposal, declared the conference definitely adjourned.

Strike Order Stands

"We have earnestly endeavored to avert a strike," said John L. Lewis, chairman of the miners' committee as he left the conference. "The operators bolted the meeting without Secretary Wilson's consent, and the responsibility must be borne by them for whatever consequences there may be. The strike order stands, and every bituminous coal miner in the United States will stop work on November 1."

Secretary Wilson described the action of the operators in leaving the conference as "withdrawing." He declared he had done everything during the four-day conference that seemed feasible to prevent a final break and that once or twice he thought his mediation would be successful, but his efforts had failed, and not even the President's appeal could save the situation.

The conference which ended last night was arranged by Secretary Wilson after the two committees had broken off negotiations in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, early this month, followed by the issuance of the strike order. The miners had demanded a six-hour day and a five-day week with an increase of 60 per cent in wages to be effective November 1. The operators contended that the existing contract was effective until peace is legally proclaimed or until March 31, 1920, and that the strike order was a violation of this contract.

Government Takes Precautions

If the strike takes place, it will be the largest in the history of the United States. There are approximately 450,000 miners in the central field, which was represented in the conference, and 150,000 miners in other fields will go out under the order, according to Mr. Lewis. The operators concede that the men are well organized, and that from 80 to 90 per cent of the coal production of the United States will cease when they quit work. It is estimated that the railroads have a supply of soft coal for 30 days, that many factories have a larger supply, and households as a rule for from three months to the whole winter.

In view of the critical situation, the United States Railroad Administration several weeks ago ordered every open top car available to be sent to the bituminous coal mines, and reserves have been accumulated as largely as possible for the railroads, industrial concerns and household bins. Production for the last several weeks has exceeded 11,000,000 tons a week.

Demands in Tennessee

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee—The convention of the United Mine Workers of America, district 19, yesterday adopted the following recommendations made by the committee of officers:

A closed shop, check off dues and assessments; uniform "dead work" wage scale; all coal to be paid for on the mine run basis; a uniform tonnage rate; 60 per cent increase for all day labor and tonnage rate; six-hour work day from bank to bank, five days per week; all day labor to be paid time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and legal holidays; no automatic penalty clause to be written in the next contract, and wages paid in the next contract to be retroactive and become effective on the date upon which the agreement for the central competitive field becomes effective.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the steel workers' strike and condemning press misrepresentation.

PROPOSALS TO BE CONSIDERED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—At the close of the railway wage conference at Downing Street this evening, J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railways, stated that the government had submitted some new proposals to the railworkers which would be considered before the conference resumed next week.

FORMER KAISER AND THE UNITED STATES

Count von Bernstorff, Before Investigating Committee, Says Mr. Wilson's Peace Offer Did Not Concern Former Emperor

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—(By The Associated Press)—President Wilson's peace offer was a matter of little concern to the former German Emperor, according to the evidence presented before the sub-committee investigating the war. Furthermore, the intervention of the United States apparently was not seriously considered by the former Emperor.

These statements were made during the examination of Count von Bernstorff, the former German Ambassador at Washington. The Socialist deputy, Dr. Sinsheimer, turned toward Count von Bernstorff and said:

"The Kaiser's telegram, to which you refer, dated January 16 (1917) and addressed to Mr. Zimmermann (the Foreign Secretary) says literally: 'His Majesty instructs me to thank you for your communication. His Majesty does not care a bit about President Wilson's offer. If a breach with America cannot be prevented, it cannot be helped. Events are developing.'

There was much excitement at the hearing when the message was read. Dr. Karl Helferich, the former Vice-Chancellor, whispered, "Nonsense!"

Dr. Sinsheimer maintained that the peace conditions sent to President Wilson on January 28, 1917, which were said to be the same as those Germany offered on December 13, 1916, were really nothing like them.

Every one present appeared astounded at this statement, and Count von Bernstorff exclaimed: "Then I am told this today for the first time."

Former Kaiser Quoted

Under cross-examination Count von Bernstorff quoted the former German Emperor and General Ludendorff on his (Count von Bernstorff's) return from Washington. The Emperor said Count von Bernstorff had failed on two points: first, in allowing the British to confiscate the trunk with a Swedish diplomat's papers thought to contain his Mexican telegram, and, second, by permitting the United States to send James W. Gerard to Germany as Ambassador.

General Ludendorff accused him of attempting to make peace by agitating against the submarine war, and declared that the U-boat war would bring peace in three months. He then told the former Ambassador that President Wilson's peace proposal could not pass the Reichstag; it would be championed only by the Socialists, adding that a "rotten peace" was impossible.

At today's sitting the question of Poland's fate in connection with President Wilson's peace efforts was discussed. Count von Bernstorff said in his discussions with the United States Government there was no question of territory concerned in giving Poland access to the sea or being withdrawn from German sovereignty. Replying to another question, the former Ambassador said:

Possibility of Peace of Understanding

"Without America's help the entente could not have vanquished Germany. If we had succeeded in preventing war with America a peace of understanding would at least have been possible."

Count von Bernstorff also expressed the opinion that President Wilson would have raised no difficulties had the proposed world conference to settle peace solved the Polish question in a manner different from President Wilson's ideas.

The discussion today turned largely upon the period of the declaration by Germany of her submarine warfare. Count von Bernstorff said that after President Wilson's message to Congress on January 22, Col. E. M. House, the President's confidential advisor, summoned him to New York and thereupon Count von Bernstorff cabled the government saying that the United States did not intend to interfere in territorial questions, but wanted Germany's peace conditions made public as evidence of Germany's sincerity, and adding:

"If the submarine warfare is begun straightforward, the President would feel it a blow in the face and war with America would be unavoidable."

U-Boat Warfare Decided On

Dr. Sinsheimer pointed out that Count von Bernstorff was aware officially on January 16 that submarine warfare had been decided on and that the Ambassador was to present a note to the Washington Government concerning it on January 31. Count von Bernstorff then continued:

"I communicated the peace conditions to Colonel House on the thirtieth and on the thirty-first presented the declaration of submarine warfare. Afterward I negotiated with nobody."

Dr. Sinsheimer read Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's reply to Count von Bernstorff accepting mediation, but Bernstorff was similarly treated. Upon investigation at the prison, Captain de Masi said he found Dr. Magalhaes Lima well cared for and guarded to prevent the anti-Masonic element from attempting to harm him.

Most Masons in Portugal are Democrats, Captain de Masi asserted, and are firmly opposed to a restoration of the monarchy. It is because of their stand for liberalism, freedom, education, and other ideals practically operative in the United States, he deduced, that the Royalists and their supporters attempt secretly and openly to persecute them. However, he feels that Masonry has a firm foothold in Portugal and that royalism is not likely to regain the ascendancy in that country.

NO ALLIANCE WITH THE OLD PARTIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ADmiral JELLICOE IN HAWAII

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Hawaii

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Admiral Viscount Jellicoe arrived in this city yesterday morning. He has already visited Australia and New Zealand for the purpose of studying the naval requirements of Great Britain in the Pacific Ocean and the part to be played by the self-governing dominions on this side of the world. Admiral Jellicoe is on his way to Canada.

Opposition Reiterated

Count von Bernstorff emerged unruled from the strenuous cross-ex-

amination of the morning session during which he reiterated his opposition to submarine warfare and declared that he had constantly cabled Berlin to prevent it. He declared that Germany's refusal of President Wilson's proposals was the worst conceivable politics. He intimated that if his advice had been followed, Germany would have had a better peace than at present.

The former Ambassador asserted that when President Wilson heard that the U-boat warfare was to begin, his former attitude of good will toward Germany turned to "stern ill will." The President, he added, became convinced that Germany wanted a German peace and to rule the world while President Wilson wanted a more lasting peace with freedom of the seas.

OPENING SESSION OF CAILLAUX TRIAL

Former Premier Declares He Is Ready to Answer Any Charges Made Against Him

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Joseph Caillaux, former Premier of France, appeared before the high court this afternoon. The session began at 2 p.m. under the presidency of Antonin Dubost, president of the Senate. The Ministry of Justice was represented by Theodore Lescoue, the general prosecutor, while Lieutenant Mornet, judge advocate-general, served as a substitute for Mr. Regnault.

After the famous sentence "Accusé, levez-vous," Mr. Caillaux gave in brief the facts as to his identity and career. He seemed determined to prove his innocence and when the general prosecutor asked the court to grant a delay of three weeks before beginning the case in order to give time for the witnesses living in foreign countries to arrive in France, he made the following statement:

"I have but one word to say. Judge me. I am quite ready to answer and confront such an accusation as is made against me, though it goes against my conscience. I shall, however, answer quite calmly and fearlessly and turn toward the country as the supreme arbiter of the accused, of the accusations, and of the judge himself."

"Tomorrow as today I shall affirm that during the 20 years of my public life I had only one thought, one desire, the good of my country. I am quite ready to explain my conception of international policy, and shall do so with a blameless conscience, but while defending myself I shall not cease to denounce this trial."

The high court determined the date of the second meeting and decided up on January 14 as the date on which the trial proper is to start. This decision was reached by a vote of 83 to 67.

Mr. Caillaux May Not Be Candidate

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Baron d'Estournelles de Constant has advised the committee of Marmers that Joseph Caillaux is willing to withdraw his candidacy if replaced by a follower of his who would support his claim of innocence before the electoral college, and if the other candidates on the list will also help their program by the Caillaux affair. Baron d'Estournelles says, "Whilst awaiting the far-off decision of the high court, the Sarthe Department must render the first verdict of acquittal in favor of the martyr persecuted by Mr. Clemenceau."

The four Republican candidates have protested against these terms, declaring that they refuse to identify themselves with Mr. Caillaux or to consider the electoral college as a court of justice.

VISCOUNTESS ASTOR MAY BE CANDIDATE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PLYMOUTH, England (Friday)—The Unionist Association executive decided today to recommend the association to adopt Viscountess Astor as the Coalition Unionist candidate in the parliamentary by-election caused by her husband's succession to the Peerage. If Lady Astor refuses the nomination, Capt. J. J. Astor, Viscount Astor's brother, will be invited to stand.

SUGAR SITUATION IMPROVING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The sugar situation is improving, according to Arthur Williams, Food Administrator, who said yesterday that all the reputable wholesale and retail firms in the city were doing their utmost to help him clear up the situation. A great deal of export sugar is being offered for sale as domestic sugar, at prices ranging from 18¢ to 19¢ a pound, so dealers are constantly reporting, and the Food Administrator is busily engaged in trying to locate this sugar. He has traced the lot of 1000 tons offered him recently, through 10 brokers already, and the second lot of 5000 tons through six brokers, and intends to keep on until it is located, and also to put an end to other reported objectionable

AMERICAN JELLICOE IN HAWAII

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Hawaii

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Admiral Viscount Jellicoe arrived in this city yesterday morning. He has already visited Australia and New Zealand for the purpose of studying the naval requirements of Great Britain in the Pacific Ocean and the part to be played by the self-governing dominions on this side of the world. Admiral Jellicoe is on his way to Canada.

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TRYING DAYS FOR MASONS IN LISBON

Alleged Persecution Under Rule of Monarchs—United States Army Man Is Honored for the Preservation of Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Capt. Henri Armand de Masi, who was discharged from the United States Army on Tuesday after two years in the service, in which time he spent 15 months in Portugal as assistant military attaché of the American Legation in Lisbon, brought an interesting report of Masonic activities in Portugal to those attending the biennial meeting of the Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the southern jurisdiction of the United States, in Washington this week.

Captain de Masi was for 14 years a newspaper man in Chicago, Illinois, and other cities before entering the army. While in Portugal he was made Knight of the Order of Christ, and Knight of the Military Order of Avis, by the Portuguese Government. For aid he rendered to Portuguese Masons during the revolution in that country last winter, he was made an active member of the Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry of Portugal, and given honorary membership in every other Masonic lodge in Lisbon. Mrs. de Masi and their child were with him there.

Exceptional Opportunities

As a military observer of the revolution for the United States Government, Captain de Masi had exceptional opportunities to learn the facts. He reached Lisbon March 31, 1918, and President Sidonio Paes was assassinated on December 14, 1918. Preceding this deed, the Masonic Temple in Lisbon was raided and the interior was wrecked by persons not yet individually identified. The official censorship, he says, did not permit any mention of the incident in the press and he learned of it by a chance visit in search of Dr. Sebastião de Magalhães Lima, grand commander of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite in Portugal.

"On the floor of the British," Captain de Masi said, "lay the British, French, Italian, and the Portuguese Republicans,

Bohemian, and was full of Bolshevik propaganda, and was widely circulated, particularly among the alien workers. He produced an other pamphlet which contained a manifesto signed by Trotsky and Lenin "for the overthrow of capitalistic governments the world over," and which he declared was the basis of all the Bolshevik movements in the United States.

"Did the Department of Justice take any action against these men?" asked W. S. Kenyon (R.) Senator from Iowa and chairman of the committee. "Not that I know of," Lieutenant Van Burden said.

The witness declared that he had turned over to the Department of Justice a large amount of documentary evidence gathered by the army intelligence service, showing the activity of Bolshevik workers among the Gary steel men. He recommended to the department that the American citizenship papers held by all of the leaders in this movement should be canceled and the men deported.

Hungarians Arrested

Twenty-four Hungarians, members of the I. W. W. in Gary, were taken into custody by the army intelligence service, according to the testimony given by Lieutenant Van Burden.

"All of these men were aliens," he said. "I have not seen a bit of American literature during the whole of my investigation in Gary. In Chicago, the German-American Citizens League has been organized as the sequel of the old German-American Alliance, with Dr. Gerhardt as its secretary. Many of the officers of this organization were instrumental in German activities in the United States during the war, and there is a branch in Gary."

The same sort of radical red literature was found printed in German in these headquarters that was printed in Russian and Hungarian in other headquarters."

"Three Hungarians of radical tendencies, Lieutenant Van Burden testified, were recommended by Major-General Wood for deportation. They were Bolsheviks, Socialists and I. W. W. said the army officer, but they were not deported. In rejecting the recommendation made the immigration officer said a direct statement showing the accused man to be an anarchist would have to be obtained or he must by his actions show himself to be an anarchist, before he could be deported.

Bill to Deport Alien Slackers

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Fifty-one aliens, who withdrew their first citizenship papers to escape military service during the war, would be deported under an amendment to the Alien Slacker Deportation Bill, approved yesterday by the House Immigration Committee. Members indicated that it was the purpose to recommend deportation of all the 1700 aliens, who withdrew their papers so as to avoid fighting under the United States flag.

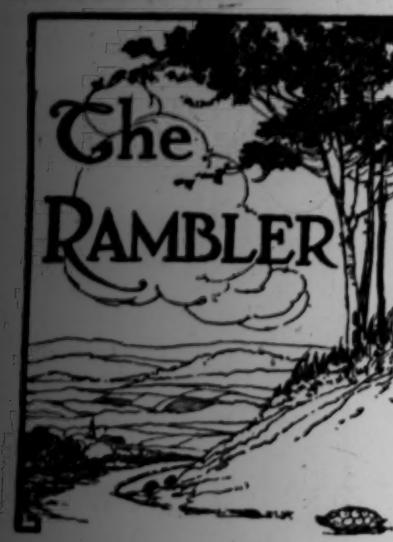
Penal Colony Proposed

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—One of the Philippine Islands would be an anarchists' penal colony, to which persons convicted of attempting to overthrow the government would be deported, under a bill introduced yesterday by Kenneth McKellar (D.), Senator from Tennessee, a member of the Senate committee investigating the steel strike. Senator McKellar also introduced another bill providing for deportation of aliens within five years, unless they become naturalized.

BY RAIL TO ORIZABA FROM MEXICO CITY

Fertile Valleys Given Up to the Cultivation of Pulque Plant



Jonathan Edwards and John Dryden
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is a question that must have often asked itself of them that ponder somewhat the present day, whether the public of today could endure or understand or value the writers that were the favorites of the North American colonies in the middle and end of the eighteenth century and held men enthralled with interest. It may be urged in answer to this doubt, that the character of men's interest has changed only, but that there is still interest enough in letters, that is, in prose literature, for we have no concern with verse at present. May be that this is so, may be men read with earnest pleasure a prose that is not written in slurred words of one syllable and welcome a page that makes them think hard at the same time that it teaches them the robust melody of our English tongue, may be, by all means. We know that Cicero would not read the Latin in the apes niger in the Roman forum and that some advocates of phonetic spelling are eminently virtuous citizens. But in all optimism and with all respect to royal-readers, we think that much of the most serious and ponderous prose of today has rather more to do with the belly than with ethereal subjects. Can the gentle reader imagine today a great sale of the works of Jonathan Edwards?

Edwards' Assurance

Edwards mapped heaven and charted hell with a certain serene assurance that today astonishes, but let us observe that however mistaken he may have been and however much, though he would have denied it, he could employ a casuistry that would have put Escobar on his mettle, his subject was high and his prose excellent, it being close woven, clear and with a certain quality of self-respect that we find difficult to define. We cheerfully admit that to read his "Enquiry into the Freedom of the Will" one must work as seriously as he would over Fearne's "Contingent Remainers"; there is not much that is easy about it, we must set our teeth in strong meat and do our own chewing. One does not plunge here and there into books like this with the same effortless self-satisfaction as he would into a warm bath. Far from it; it is hard work and save for the theologian or the student of today, it is not particularly pleasant work. But we are to consider that there was a time when thousands read Edwards' books with avidity and digested them in great part, in so far as can be said to digest the unproven.

Choice of Subjects

It may be urged again that it was the subject that held the readers: that the prevalence of the Puritan and Calvinist polity created a welcoming body of readers for such as wrote these things, much as today Labor and Capital furnish men with seemingly endless materials. It is not to be denied that the subject pleased the public, but this proves as well that men's choice of subjects was an elevated one and their taste in reading more severe and classic, if the latter term can be applied to society that had an instinctive distrust of the oriental aestheticism that alloys the gold of Greece and Rome. We do not offer to the reader the heroic test of perusing Edwards' works, we but lay it down that the necessity for excellence never abates and that excellence is a necessary political attribute, as William Goodwin virtually affirms when he says that politics is morals. In fine, no society can afford to relax in intellectual attention, even though it has thereby to forego some of its bodily comfort.

"Of Dramatick Poesy"

If the readers will go to the shelves and take down Malone's edition of Dryden's essay "Of Dramatick Poesy," he may see what we mean. It is better prose than Edwards wrote and more agreeable to the reader. It responds more and is more simple in its mingled employment of Saxon words and those Anglicized from Middle French. It betrays, moreover, the tone of the man of the world, his calm good manners and his flattering assumption that his reader is acquainted with those things which the confraternity must know. (Why is it that an intimation that another is a man of the world will sooner mollify him than the use of many bludgeons?) In one respect, it resembles the "Enquiry," inasmuch as Dryden is a master craftsman talking of his craft with the seriousness and sureness that mastery alone can give. Though written but a few years after Oliver's passing, Dryden's essay is good modern prose, though with some of the seventeenth century usages that rather give it dignity than make it difficult or obscure. And what is it all about? Why, upon the earth-rocking question whether the tragic drama shall be written in blank verse or rhymed complete, just that. How oft, how large and free the times when men caught no trains and read pamphlets on these absorbing matters!

"When we consider as well the content as the style of these two writers, whether we are rhymed couplets or damnationists, we must admit a accomplishment in field corn."

certain pulpiness in what Dryden gives us, a something languid that argues that to be pleasing is in itself an end and that leaves the reader none the stronger. Melodious it may be, but what song is it such melody conveys? It seems as though the public today would suffer neither the "Dramatick Poesy" nor the "Enquiry," both are beyond it or away from it, "staged in the easy print of today and groping its way in a fog of counterfeit ideas. But Edwards, though wrong in his thesis, was right in his impelling thought, that man must face eternal things and there is no avenue of escape from their contemplation. He held that man must first inquire into the dignity of existence as a spiritual conception rather than his sustenance as a material being. Had Edwards alone taken his stand upon this eagle's rock, it would have signified only so far as Edwards was concerned. We see him, however, accompanied by a community the like of which for moral intrepidity and intellectual vigor has never been matched, whose strong and guiding hand even today holds firm the welfare of American society. The moral strength of this society has always diminished or increased as it forsook or followed the severe and self-denying honesty of a generation that suspected intellectual luxury as it did political self-indulgence.

THE SCENERY OF AN AIR VOYAGE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—I have traveled by the new air service between London and Paris both ways, and the moment seems opportune for a frank discussion of the pleasures and miseries (for there are both) of air travel. I can claim to be a veteran, for I have been round and about in the air pretty constantly since the early part of 1907. For that very reason I (and others like me) may be apt to take too much for granted, and fail to understand the public, now approaching practical flight for the first time.

Frankly, does flying hold out any pleasure for the average man and woman? Take, first of all, the scenery. It must be admitted that terrestrial scenery loses most of its charm seen from above. The beauties of English dales and old-world villages are not visible; although for this there is some compensation in the easy evasion of the ugliness of London's suburbs and those vast stretches of regions that are neither town nor country.

Speed Not Realized

Traveling by air one soon becomes weary of the slow-moving panorama of fields and woods. At a height of a few thousand feet, even though the speed be 100 miles an hour, the view passes so slowly that there is no real impression of speed, one of the consolations of railway and motor car travel. Of course, neither by train nor by car can the beauties of the country be properly enjoyed. You can rarely get a chauffeur who will consent to go slowly, no matter how lovely the countryside; and he chafes if he is told to stop for anything except meals.

On the other hand, by aeroplane, unless the sky be cloudless, there is a new world of aerial scenery revealed, which is sometimes of surpassing grandeur and infinite variety. During the early days of the new services travelers had rare feasts for the eye. Sixty miles of cloudland north, east, west, and south; black rainstorms here, gigantic, tumbled, mountain ranges of dazzling cloud under the sun there, a sky of deep liquid blue in places. In a few minutes one passed from surroundings of beauty to regions of gloom, almost overwhelming grandeur; and then back again to fairland. For, in the air, among the clouds there is the "foreground" that gives a realization of speed.

The Rainbow "Glory"

On one occasion for miles over a field of tumbled snowy clouds the shadow of the aeroplane upon them was surrounded by a rainbow ring—what balloonists call a "glory." One never tired of watching it, changing size incessantly, rising and falling, seeming to gambol over the billows of cloud like a frail boat in a heavy sea.

The principal drawback of aerial travel at present is the noise of the engines, which the average passenger certainly dislikes. It will not be long before this is overcome; and already some of the new types of machine provide for its reduction and place the passengers in a position where it is not overpowering.

It is easier to write in most passenger aeroplanes than it is in a railway train; but most of the "cabins" are rather too stuffy. In the large ones there is plenty of room to the gangway, but in some of the smaller ones the passengers are very cramped.

At present the supreme gain is that of getting to the destination quickly.

The aeroplane beats railway and boat hollow; and erelong the advantage will be even greater. The prospects are good, and as far as the regular London-Paris service is concerned, there is reason to expect that even during the winter an efficiency of over 90 per cent will be attained.

CORN RECORD FOR MAINE BOY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ORONO, Maine.—A telegram received at the College of Agriculture, University of Maine, from O. H. Begon, of Washington, in charge of United States Department of Agriculture extension work in the North and west, announced that an analysis of the records of the boys' and girls' club work for last year places Jerome R. Quimby, of Brooks, Maine, at the head of the flint corn growers of the country. His production of 53½ bushels on a quarter-acre—a rate of 234 bushels per acre—out-ranks the previous national record of boys' club work in the field corn.

A WORLD DIARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

On the early afternoon of Saturday last, a de Havilland four came out of the sky, over the Roosevelt Field, Mineola, and precisely at 1:50 Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard climbed out of it, the easy winner of the United States Army's race across the continent and back. This, of course, is only a beginning; a record has been set up for the flight, and it will now be the business of every airmen who can control an engine to see that it is regularly and systematically reduced.

Whether the breaking of records is a game which is worth the candle, "le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle" the old French proverb originally put it, is open to dispute. As it is, every week or so some airmen drives his plane a foot or two higher into the air, in a way which would have dumfounded the builders of Babel, just as, before the war, every captain of a new liner strove to squeeze out of his engines the pound or so of extra steam which would bring Liverpool a few minutes nearer to New York, or more accurately narrow the ocean between Daunt's Rock and Nantucket. Was there not, indeed, a time when the mail trains of the Midland and the North Western, pouring flame and cinders into the night, raced along the rails from London to Edinburgh?

The Land of Cuculain

It was all a great game, and the Anglo-Saxon tries to convert everything into game, his favorite game perhaps being politics, especially, pardon the paradox, if he is not an Anglo-Saxon but a descendant of the Kings of Ireland. Lord Randolph Churchill once declared that he had tried everything from lion shooting to tip-cat, and that nothing equaled a great debate in the House of Commons followed by a close division. That really accounts for much of the eloquence which is being expended in the Senate, in Washington, and elsewhere over "the distressful country" at the present time. It is true that the savings banks returns are higher than they have ever been, that trade with the oppressor is increasing every day, and that for months past a revolutionary government has been sitting in Dublin, no one particularly objecting, and no one being any the worse off than the convert of Rheims after the delivery of the curse by the Cardinal Lord Archbishop. Nevertheless, there is an Irish Question, and there always will be as long as there are Irishmen, though "the bearings of this observation" will never be any clearer to a Yankee, German-American, or American out of "Little Italy," than they have ever been to an Englishman. You must read the Chronicles of Cuculain, if you desire to understand, and not those of the Pilgrim Father; and that is only the first and the easiest step.

The Bolshevik Duumvir

However, there are numerous things in this world difficult to understand, and one of them is what is really happening in Russia. How much, for instance, of Russia is Bolshevik by conviction, how much by terrorism, and how much by sheer indifference. It would require a plebiscite to an-

possess, and is intrusted by Mr. Wilson with the problems of formulating proposals for the harmonizing of the economic discord. How it will fare in its new rôle is one of the most interesting speculations that could possibly be imagined, and one, it is safe to say, which will be followed with the utmost interest wherever economic problems exist.

When the representatives of the employers and the employees first faced each other in the Pan-American building, the former were deeply impressed by the ability and grip of the situation shown by the latter. They recognized the Labor delegates were taciturns who had graduated in a long school of experience, and who could

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Mr. Balfour and Lord Curzon

There are many ways of withdrawing from a field, some dignified, others most undignified. It need scarcely be said that the method chosen by Mr. Balfour of retiring from the Foreign Office is the most dignified imaginable. It has been an open secret that Mr. Balfour only remained in the Foreign Office out of an acute sense of duty to the country. He now lays down the heavier duties of that department in exchange for the ease and dignity of the office of Lord President of the Council. In doing this he merely exchanges seals with Lord Curzon who will succeed him in Paris at a moment when those eastern problems of the Peace, with which he is so peculiarly adapted to deal, are demanding particular attention.

By this arrangement Mr. Balfour will be saved the labors of one of the most active of the great offices of State, whilst his sage and balanced counsel will not be lost to his colleagues, who are keenly aware of the penetration and moderation of his judgments.

One thing which Mr. Balfour will be only too glad to escape from, through his change of seals, is the worrying of the departmental heads over the waste in their respective offices. Debt of that sort has never appealed to the New Lord President, but The Times has turned its great guns on the "dug-outs" and the waiting motor cars, and Lord Rothermore's son, Esmond Harmsworth, has gone down to Thonet to contest the by-election as an "anti-waste" candidate. An anti-waste campaign like an anti-waste party has great possibilities in a country threatened with a 50 per cent income tax and a levy on capital, and the Napoleon of Printing House Square has made a note of it.

The Snap-Vote in the Commons
Meantime all is not well with the "greatest majority" that the House of Commons has ever seen. That is a common way, however, with "greatest majorities." They are so great that whips are apt to be caught napping, and then the most untoward events take place. Thus, on Thursday night, a peaceful House of Commons was thrown into an uproar by the rejection of the government amendment to the Alien Bill by 185 votes to 112. Of course less than half the members of the House were present, and it is also clear that the three hundred odd who were away must have been mainly ministerialists. Still, things like that will happen, as Mr. Disraeli once discovered over a famous division on a vote for stationery. As a result, added to already having too much to do, the Prime Minister is engaged today in deciding whether he shall demand a vote of confidence from the House, which he can obtain without the least trouble, or take the House at its word, and throw it into a general election, with the result that a great many of the gentlemen who voted will unquestionably lose their seats, though the Prime Minister will not be one of them.

MOTHER AS A FIGHTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"In Trooping for the Troops, Fun-Making at the Front," Margaret Mayo, speaking of George Burr, gives the following glimpse of some of the bits of entertainment furnished:

He was joined by Gilbert White, America's most famous unpublished wit, now serving in the Signal Corps, and by Mrs. Florence Kendall. Gilbert had just drawn a cartoon of Mrs. Kendall, a charming young woman of forty, with a wrinkled face, bald-headed, ci-devant noblewoman, Ulanoff, to dispense justice from a swivel chair in kings' palaces. The Retreat of Mr. Gompers

Not but that there are difficulties in the world outside Petrograd and Moscow. In Washington, for instance, the Industrial Conference has failed in reconciling Capital and Labor, with the result that Mr. Gompers led the Labor delegates out into the wilderness, leaving New York to establish an officers' convalescent home in France. On the road, waving good-bye to his mother as she passed down Fifth Avenue, stood her popular son Messmore. He was saying ruefully to the bystanders—"I'm too old to fight but I'm sending mother."

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 971)
Art and a Fool

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

To the fool in the street, who reads the Art Page of The Christian Science Monitor, there appear to be just two sides to the question so continually asked in the present day, What is art?

Art itself, and talking about art. Knowing nothing at all about art makes the fool, as it were, cosmopolitan, free from bias. Thus he may become the poor wise man who understands the answer. Most of his opinions—he does not dare to call these the formation of judgment—most of his opinions are the mere result of looking at things, pictures, etchings, sculpture, and saying to himself, I like this or I don't like that. From time immemorial this man has been debarred from giving an opinion, and for that very reason, indeed, he is usually alluded to contemptuously as "the man who knows what he likes," and that puts him out of court. Nevertheless, since reading the Art Page of The Christian Science Monitor on October 20, one fool at least has arrived. He thanks Q. R. The problem of what art is, is answered. Felicitously, like a bird alighting on a branch and swaying there a moment safely, Q. R.'s idea alighted in his thought. It illuminated for him art and life as a flashlight shows all the country that lies in darkness. It went out as the flashlight goes, but came again and flooded the darkest corners of his thought once more as the dawn comes up the sky. It has come to stay. Art, Q. R., is the refinement of understanding, the capacity to become sensible to the unseen quality and to write it plain, in no matter what way. It is quality understood, but not by necessity impressed upon any audience. Ten thousand may look, talk wisely, and pass by, but the ten thousand and first man takes off his shoes. The fool in the street is no further from understanding art than is Q. R. himself. Those particular fools who wept on the first night of Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln," in London, did not know that they had arrived. Art is for them from thenceforth, but under that name they knew it not; yet that made no difference, for art goes under no label.

Q. R. had been kept for the last, in the paper of October 20. This reader was merely a mass of green; today each one has a coat to his own particular liking, and all the land's a patchwork quilt of bronze, scarlet, burnt umber, rose and amber. Only the dark branches of the pine fling

Yesterdays the trees in this wood were merely a mass of green; today each one has a coat to his own particular liking, and all the land's a patchwork quilt of bronze, scarlet, burnt umber, rose and amber. Only the dark branches of the pine fling

After this the fact that Kandinsky sets up "no standard either in art or in life," seemed quite explanatory, and makes the inner need easier, in every way, to meet.

Here was the second side to the question. Kandinsky gave art his fullest attention. He talked about it. He tried to meet the inner need. But it seems that Barnard and Drinkwater merely, each in his own way, the one a sculptor, the other a playwright, wrought out Lincoln as they understood him and as best they might. Not many wise, not many noble, theories were called for, but only the man as they saw him. Even so they did,

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Splits

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—thick, piquant

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and yet, had they not had Lincoln they could not have attained art. Art it would seem, then, comes through the conjunction of three forces: the man made more nearly perfect than other men; the capacity, somewhat akin to this greatness, to grasp it; and the workman possessed of the power of expression. Thus, minus the great quality of the subject, there can be no art; or given the great quality, and yet there being no sense to appreciate it, art remains unexpressed; or, given the quality and the capacity to appreciate it, the observer not being a workman able to set forth his observation, art, although in existence, is not made sensible, is not outward expression. Art, then, is the pure idea dwelling in the mind of man.

Thus does Q. R. throw a clear shining radiance across the vexed question. What is art? He supplies the answer, which seems too high for the mighty, but may be caught by the poor wise man who is not aware that he even seeks to know.

Here is Q. R.'s summing up. "The playwright and the sculptor, each possessing gifts, have added one more—the greatest of all. They have been able to perceive in their subject, Abraham Lincoln, creative statesman, the cause of his greatness, which was merely that he was pure in heart and walked with God."

(Signed) TULLOGHER GREEN.

INSTANCES ALLEGED OF DISCRIMINATION

Witnesses Testify Packers Enjoyed Advantages Over Grocers in Rates From Certain Points and in Speed of Transit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Witnesses for the National Wholesale Grocers Association, in the hearing here of the case against the railroads and packers on charges of discrimination in freight rates in favor of the packers, through special refrigerator car service, offered testimony yesterday showing alleged instances of such discrimination. The testimony covered shipments from Sioux City, Iowa; South St. Paul, Minnesota; Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and also hypothetical shipments from Chicago to a number of points.

Packers handling commodities which the firm of Reed, Murdock & Co. of Chicago, handle, L. F. Berry, traffic manager for the firm, declared on the witness stand, on a shipment of 25,000 pounds of the same commodity as the grocer's ship, with the exception of 3,000 pounds of fresh meat in the car, would receive a rate of \$85.41 from Chicago to Buffalo, New York, while the grocer for the same shipment would have to pay \$123.20.

Advantage of \$37.79 Alleged

This order, Mr. Berry explained, contained 5,000 pounds of cheese. The grocers, using a refrigerator car, would have to pay the same price on the cheese as if they shipped 15,000 pounds, the minimum shipment for refrigerator car service. This, he said, gave the packers an advantage of \$37.79 on the shipment.

Another example was a shipment from Chicago to Cincinnati, Ohio, which, with similar commodities and on the same basis as before, but with 3,000 pounds less weight, the witness said, would give the packers an advantage of \$32. To Fort Wayne, Indiana, from Chicago, the packers would, on a similar shipment, have an advantage of \$33.90, he testified, and to Detroit, Michigan, from Chicago, the packers' advantage on a similar shipment would be \$33.90.

Regarding the competition of the packers with the wholesale grocers of Sioux City, Iowa, J. P. Haynes, traffic commissioner of the traffic bureau of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, testified that he had made a personal investigation of 1085 consignments showing that the packers had a decided advantage over the wholesale grocers.

Relative Speed of Travel

The expedited service of the packers, Mr. Haynes testified, was such that packers' shipments from Sioux City were carried 44 miles per day farther than the wholesale grocer's shipments. From Omaha, Nebraska, the packers' shipments' travel per day was faster than that of the grocers' shipments by 65.3 miles. He also presented figures which, he testified, showed like conditions prevailing from South St. Paul and Sioux Falls in reaching towns considered within the Sioux City territory. He admitted to counsel for the packers, however, that he had not made a comparison of the shipment of wholesale grocery firms outside of Sioux City to the same points and was therefore not prepared to state that they had not lost trade to wholesale grocers in other territories. He said they had lost in competition with Des Moines, Iowa, but he did not know whether to packers or to wholesale grocers' firms.

Mr. Berry, on the witness stand, recounted the efforts of Reed, Murdock & Co. to get better service. They had approached the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad on the possibilities of buying private refrigerator cars, but were told that it would do them no good. They had asked the Chicago & Alton Railroad and the Pere Marquette for better summer refrigerator service, and were refused, but had not asked them regarding private car service.

Explanation by Packer

Armour Man Tells How Pork Is High While Hogs Are Cheap

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—It is not denied by the packers that fresh pork prices

remain high while the cost of hogs has gone down. This apparently anomalous situation, to which attention has been called recently by a federal report stating that during a recent period in Boston "the cheaper the hog the dearer the pork," the packers say is subject to a reasonable explanation. Our inquiry by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the general offices of Armour & Co., F. W. Waddell, head of the Armour pork and provision department, thus outlined the packers' reasons for cheaper hogs and high pork:

Hog Buying Curtailed

"In the first place, a number of circumstances have combined to bring down the price of hogs," said Mr. Waddell. "The high cost of living agitation, the cessation of European buying due to the uncertainty of exchange, the taking over of buying in England by the government and the decision to purchase nothing more this year, proposed cold storage legislation and the hue and cry against the packers, have all operated to throw the packing industry over the country, as well as the producers, into a state of panic. Under these conditions the packers have been buying just as few hogs as they had to in order to keep their organization intact. If we could have laid off our forces for 30 days without damage to them, I should not have been surprised had we done so."

"The result has been that a shortage of fresh pork has developed. The fresh pork constitutes only a small percentage of the hog, and with the minimum amount of hogs we have been buying there has not been enough fresh pork to go around. The law of supply and demand has operated, and the price of fresh pork has been held at the high level."

Storage Stocks Declined

"Meantime the rest of the hog has declined in price. We have had no satisfaction in storing hams and other hog meat that will keep, because our stocks in storage have also declined in price. We have suffered a loss of 15 to 18 cents a pound on hams stored during the season and we do not know what the future will bring forth on what we store today. So, while fresh pork has held its early price, because of extra demand, the rest of the hog has fallen because of lack of demand."

"The time is approaching when winter stocks are laid in. I cannot see how we can go ahead until hogs reach a price that will afford us some assurance in the future. Ten-cent hogs were considered exceedingly high in peace times. I don't suppose we will get 10-cent hogs, but it is the prevailing opinion that 12-cent hogs are a possibility."

"The farmer raises the cry that he is selling below cost of production," observed the interviewer.

"That is a problem I wish we could solve," said Mr. Waddell. "When we cannot solve a loss of 15 cents a pound on what we have stored away we are even more helpless than the producer."

Buying of Unsmoked Hams Urged

CHICAGO, Illinois—If the public realized the economical advantages of broadening the demand for fresh pork so as to include fresh unsmoked hams as a substitute for pork loins, the difference would be a factor in reducing the cost of food, says the United States Bureau of Markets. Fresh pork hams are offered wholesale at 23 to 24 cents a pound and are meeting with slow sale, whereas pork loins are selling freely at 32 to 35 cents.

CONCRETE WAYS BEING BUILT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—The Bath Iron Works Ltd. is installing its first concrete ways, the first of its type in the country. This is in preparation for the construction of a large cargo carrier. The ways are being built between two destroyers which are in process of construction. They will be 420 feet long and 40 feet wide and in the construction of them 1300 yards of concrete, 32,000 pounds of steel reinforcement, 1300 tons of crushed rock, 800 tons of sand, and 6000 bags of cement will be used.

KING IN MEMORIAL DRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium are expected to be present at the principal meeting for this city in the Roosevelt Memorial Association membership drive this afternoon.

SMART

dressers will wear the Hunter Green, Cordovan and Navy Blue shades in hose for Fall. You probably can get these colors elsewhere, but not we believe as beautiful nor with the wear assurance you get in Holeproof Hosiery here. Obtainable in your favorite material—silk, silk faced and lusterized lisle.

For Men

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| (6 Pairs in a Box) | \$2.10 |
| Fine Cotton | \$3.00 |
| Liste | \$3.30 |
| (3 Pairs in a Box) | |
| Silk | \$2.55 |
| Heavy Silk | \$3.30 |

Delivery prepaid in New England
Assortments also for Women and Children

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AFTERMATH OF THE EGYPTIAN RISING

Public Administration Appears to Run on Normal Lines, While There Is No Outward Indication of Anti-British Feeling

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt—On returning to Egypt after an absence of more than four months, the writer was greatly impressed with the lack of any superficial evidence of the violent unrest of March and April. The public administrations, and the towns and country life appear to be running on normal lines, while there is no indication of the strong anti-British sentiments which characterized the recent disturbances. This is the superficial impression received by the new arrival. There is, however, a feeling that an undercurrent of unrest exists, and this is scarcely to be wondered at in view of the powerful influences of past and present political propaganda. Yet, in examining this, one feels that the so-called Nationalists have shot their bolt and that any extreme tendencies are artificial and forced, rather than natural and spontaneous.

The efforts of the native press—now evidently less hampered by the censor—to maintain public interest in the movement appear to be the work of a few political propagandists rather than the supply of news to meet a genuine demand. The so-called Egyptian delegation, maintained by funds raised in and outside the country, has had an expensive and evidently fruitless trip to Paris. As far as such undertakings are concerned, it has justified its claim to represent the Egyptians in so far that the members have failed to cooperate and that questions are being asked about its expenses. The delegation failed to obtain a hearing at the Peace Conference; most of the members have returned to Egypt, and a bi-weekly paper, under the title of Egypt, is being published in Paris. This appears to be the practical outcome of their plunge into world politics.

Attitude of the Fellah

Now, the attitude of the fellah is really a governing influence in Egypt's thinking, as he forms the majority of the population and, though generally unlettered, he has, on the whole, the finer character. He probably does not love the English any more than he did six months ago, which is perhaps not saying very much, but he certainly likes the fellah or educated class very much less now than before, as he understands today that he was mistakenly misled in the recent disturbances. He has detected much of the untruths of the so-called Nationalist propaganda, but more important still in his sight is the fact that he incurred much actual loss instead of promised gain and has largely been made the scapegoat in the punishment that have been inflicted by the authorities. His disillusionment, though not yet complete, is certainly a step toward progress, and the authorities will be wise to see that it is completed.

The propagandists, who are almost all among the educated classes, probably know their failure. Yet they are still hopeful that as a result of the pre-war days, and from any political intrigue there may be behind the scenes, it would appear that certain native lawyers are at the bottom of these strikes and are making a lucrative business thereby. A conciliation commission has, however, been recently appointed by the government, and it is hoped that by its intervention real grievances may be adjusted and stability secured.

belittle their influence which is still very great, owing to the illiteracy and comparative ignorance of the fellah and the excitable and scheming propensities of the fellah.

Two "Native" Undertakings

In connection with so-called Nationalist propaganda it is interesting to note the flotation of two commercial undertakings said to be purely Egyptian. One of these is a cotton export company, known as "The Egyptian Produce Trading Company," with a capital of £50,000. This capital was privately subscribed and practically all the shares are in the hands of two rich notables of Alexandria greatly interested in the recent movement. The proposed disposal of the profits is that after providing for interest at the rate of 6 per cent on the capital subscribed and allowing a bonus of 15 per cent to the employees, the balance shall be placed in a reserve fund. As the promoters have large interests in cotton-growing lands and as they are offering loans on the fellah's crops at very favorable terms, it is probable that the company will do a good deal of business. Whatever its nature may be, it would appear that it can scarcely be properly termed a commercial company. It should be noted that the company has appointed a non-Egyptian Jew as its manager on a three-years contract, at the expiry of which it is hoped that an Egyptian may be found capable of carrying on the business.

The second undertaking is a proposed native bank. As explained by the Arabic paper Nizam, the shares, the total capital value of which has not been fixed, will be offered for public subscription to the Egyptians. The disposal of its profits is proposed as follows: (1) 10 per cent will be passed to the reserve; (2) a sum sufficient to pay a 5 per cent dividend will be deducted; (3) 15 per cent of the balance will be paid to the directors, and (4) the balance will be distributed to the shareholders unless the shareholders at a general meeting should decide to use it for making a special reserve fund. Should the profits in any one year be insufficient to pay the 5 per cent dividend the deficit will be supplied by the special reserve fund. The report pathetically concludes, "The company will be dissolved when it loses one-half of its capital"—a cheerful advertisement for prospective native subscribers.

In quoting these instances, there is no intention to damp commercial ardor among the Egyptians. On the contrary, it is the firm conviction of the writer that a large measure of the country's future development depends on educating the natives up to a right sense of commercialism. Amateurish and distinctly non-commercial enterprises are, however, but hindrances to that end.

The Labor position in Egypt today is very unsettled. Strikes have broken out in many of the industrial and commercial businesses. In Cairo for some weeks now there have been no trams or omnibuses working regularly and business has suffered in consequence. In Alexandria following the strike of the bakers and the quay workers, the tram service came to a standstill for five days, causing great inconvenience to those living in the suburbs. At the time of writing, however, the service has been provisionally resumed for a fortnight.

Quite apart from genuine causes of complaint, such as the cost of living, which is now quite three times that of pre-war days, and from any political intrigue there may be behind the scenes, it would appear that certain native lawyers are at the bottom of these strikes and are making a lucrative business thereby. A conciliation commission has, however, been recently appointed by the government, and it is hoped that by its intervention real grievances may be adjusted and stability secured.

EDGE PLAN FAVORED FOR FOREIGN TRADE

Committee on Finance and Credit Makes Report at Concluding Session of International Conference at Atlantic City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—The committee on finance and credit of the International Trade Conference in its final report last night at the concluding session as to the best means to finance foreign trade and bring the world back to normal conditions, urged immediate steps to expedite the enactment of the Edge Senate Bill and to encourage the formation of large corporations for financing foreign trade under such

sets in long term loans. We find this view understood and confirmed by leading bankers among our European guests. American banks today are functioning normally in the financing of a substantial part of the foreign trade, to the extent that when the export is balanced by what we import, banks can very well make the temporary advances required."

Critical Position of France

After outlining the needs of France, Baron du Marais of the French mission said:

"France has not alone seen the flower of her youth fall in battle. For the freedom of the world she has recklessly sacrificed a vast part of the fruit of centuries of toil and stinting. She still retains her valiant people, her fertile soil and her soft skies. She will rebuild her railways, improve and restore her equipment and manufacturing plants. Victory gave her renewed force. The future opens up radiant before her in this rejuvenated world wherein she is determined to retain her place.

"Nevertheless, viewing the immensity of her task, France is cheered to be coming toward her from all corners of the earth that same warm sympathy which pervades this assembly of those who were her brothers in arms of yesterday, her companions in toil today. She is confident that America, who comes out of the struggle more powerful, more united and wealthier than ever, will stand by her side. The most severely stricken of all, she must of necessity, for a certain period of time, devote all her energy to healing her wounds; but, during this time, she trusts America will supply her with the raw materials and the equipment she requires for immediate recuperation.

"France is confident that America will follow along the path we have just indicated and will take practical measures to postpone settlement until the forces of France have been fully restored. If this should come to pass, if America, broadening her scope of activity and extending it to other nations, should give to the exhausted world the support it awaits, our task would be much simplified in attaining in each country the cooperation of all social classes which tends toward the organization of production and in attaining among nations the cooperation that will promote an exchange of ideas and service. And thus will humanity start forward toward a new world."

INTER-COLLEGE CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Massachusetts—A

—Railroad officers and employees have been instructed to turn their watches back one hour at 2 a. m. next Sunday, when the Daylight Saving Law becomes operative. Trains in terminals when the change occurs will be held until the scheduled time of departure under the new time.

END OF DAYLIGHT SAVING IN AMERICA

Return to Winter Time Schedule in United States Permanent Under Repeal of Act by Congress—Some Local Action

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Daylight saving ends for the season and unless congressional action is reversed permanently at 2 o'clock tomorrow morning, when clocks throughout this country are to revert to their peace-time schedule. The mechanism of changing from summer to winter-time schedule, as advocated by those who wish to make the transition as easy as possible, is to turn back clocks and watches for one hour on Saturday night.

Trains will be stalled for one hour, wherever they happen to be at 2 o'clock in the morning. The hour will simply be lost, so far as railroad travel is concerned, for the trains will stand idle on the tracks for 60 minutes.

Daylight saving was ended, nationally, by the action of Congress recently in repealing the Daylight Saving Act. It was represented that this action was taken largely at the instance of the farmers, who said that the change in hours hampered them, but proponents of the project asserted that gas and electric light interests were largely instrumental in the defeat of the reform.

Agitation is under way in several states and individual cities to reestablish daylight saving locally despite the action of Congress, and laws for this purpose have been adopted already in several instances.

ARRESTS DROP UNDER DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—A

—Police Court here for the year ending September 30, due to three months of prohibition, is shown by the annual report of the clerk just made public. The total number for the entire year was 447 compared with 584 for the preceding year. The marked influence of intoxicants on crime and minor offenses also is shown by the report, the figures indicating a much smaller number of arrests under prohibition.

WATCHES TO BE TURNED BACK

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

—Railroad officers and employees have been instructed to turn their watches back one hour at 2 a. m. next Sunday, when the Daylight Saving Law becomes operative. Trains in terminals when the change occurs will be held until the scheduled time of departure under the new time.

ATLAS CRUCIBLE STEEL CO.

TRADE L-XX MARK

Reg. U. S. Pat. Of.

HIGH SPEED

Licensed Manufacturers of STAINLESS STEEL for cutlery

MR. PALMER TELLS HOW TO CUT COSTS

Prices Can Be Reduced by United Action, Says Attorney-General—Public Asked Not to Buy at Exorbitant Rates

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—United action by the community, which won the war, will also reduce living costs, according to A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, who was the principal speaker yesterday at a conference of Massachusetts mayors and other officials on the high cost of living. He urged greater production, thrift and cooperation, and declared that fair price committees and a law whereby the retail purchaser could ascertain the production cost of an article would be of great value in cutting living costs.

Few business men, he declared, are profiteers, and those who are should be dealt with by other business men, who, he said, for their own good, will bring to account those who discredit their profession. Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, before Mr. Palmer spoke, said that publicity and the state law of Massachusetts whereby profiteering is made a crime will prove effective remedies.

Unreasonable Profits

Mr. Palmer said that it will not be difficult to interpret "unreasonable" profits if fair price committees have among their representatives wholesalers and retailers who are familiar with conditions in the trade. He also said that clothing cost is a more serious item now than food costs, and that the changes in the Food Control Law put forward by his department would make possible regulation of prices of all necessities of life, in such a way as to protect the consumer.

He opened his speech by referring to Labor conditions, and asserted that salaried men are those upon whom present living costs bear most severely, because they are unable to force their pay to conform to advances in prices.

"If every state and city has its fair price committee or necessities of life commission," said Mr. Palmer, "if the prosecuting officials in every community will act fearlessly according to the determinations of those commissions, if each agency will fully stand by the other, and if you mayors and other public officials will carry on unfailingly in this undertaking the outcome will be a great and general fall of prices."

Responsibility of the People

Stress was placed by Mr. Palmer upon the responsibility of the people. "If we can persuade the people that they are wasting as great a war now as we were a year ago," he continued, "if men and women will simply refuse to buy a pair of shoes that has a fancy price, if they will make last year's overcoat do, if they will increase their savings by 10 per cent, I assert that prices will fall 20 per cent. If the working people can be led to see the

importance of working 10 per cent harder, causing that much more production, I assert that prices will go down at least 10 per cent.

"Another thing that would in my opinion put the prices on an absolutely certain down grade, is the enactment of a law by Congress requiring that every single commodity that sells or can sell in any form of package shall be clearly labeled with the initial cost of its production. I tell you that if a pair of shoes were tagged with the information that its original cost was \$4.95, no man in this country would pay \$22.50 for that pair of shoes. That kind of law, I think, is one that we are trying hard to get Congress to pass, which would soon settle the thing."

Regarding the profiteer, Mr. Palmer said: "There is no more despicable character anywhere than he who profiteers. He should be most firmly sought out, and held up to public scorn, and be made to serve a long term of imprisonment."

Mr. Palmer appears optimistic regarding the success of the federal and state campaigns against high prices. He reported that in the two months that the federal government had been at work upon the problem, the prices had not risen anywhere in the country. He said this could mean only one thing, that they are bound to go down, for they cannot remain stable. Furthermore, he said, prices had dropped in many cities, though it would be a little while before the individual consumers noticed much change for the better.

STOCK OF LIGHT BEER TO BE SOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Although the manufacture of 2.75 per cent beer ceases today, it is believed that stock on hand will be sold throughout the city until the Volstead Bill for the enforcement of war-time prohibition goes into effect next week. It is said that a new beverage containing less than one half of 1 per cent of alcohol is to be introduced on Monday.

No Announcement at Newark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—No brewers here have announced that delivery of 2.75 beer will be discontinued after today, pending possible adjudication by the United States Supreme Court of the constitutionality of the Volstead Bill.

BILLBOARD REGULATION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Renewal of efforts to bring about regulation of billboard advertising in this city is announced by the Citizens League, which will exert influence to bring about a hearing here by the State Commission on Investigation of Outdoor Advertising. The league supported a bill before the Legislature last spring designed to regulate this form of advertising which met defeat. The league will have the active support of the Springfield Real Estate Board, an organization of real estate dealers who have become aroused to the detrimental effect upon city property of practically unrestricted erection of billboards.

GENERAL LABOR MEETING PLANNED

Joint Conference to Include Federation, Brotherhoods, and Farmers Announced—International Affiliation Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The announcement that a conference is to be held in this city early in December by representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the railroad brotherhoods, and farmers has been received with interest. The definite date has not been fixed, and the announcement might not have been made at this time had it not been for a request made by the convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor that a special convention of the national federation be held for the purpose of perfecting an alliance of the international unions of the United States and Canada "more effectively to fight out the life and death struggle of the workers now in progress." In reply, Samuel Gompers sent the following telegram:

"Telegram just received. Executive council American Federation of Labor, before its adjournment Tuesday evening, adopted declaration calling for a conference to be held at Washington at early date to deal with several of the subjects in your message. Trust convention Illinois State Federation harmonious and successful in every way."

Definite Action Sought

The hopes of Labor, disappointed in the recent industrial conference, are being revived by the prospects of this conference, which is regarded as of great moment. If Labor cannot come to an agreement with Capital in a mixed conference, it can hold its own and devise its own program in such a meeting as is now planned, and the problems for which it had hoped to obtain at least a partial solution can be taken up.

With the cooperation of the railroad workers and the farmers, Labor can go far in establishing a comprehensive and effective program. Elbert H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, made the criticism yesterday that organized Labor represents only a small portion of the workers of the country, and therefore is not authorized to speak for them, but with the railroad workers, who have not yet been incorporated with the American Federation of Labor, but are on friendly terms with its membership, and the great body of farmers who are rapidly organizing, that judgment will not hold good.

Readjustments Planned

The employers group in the conference which it is believed by Labor, was directly controlled by outside interests inimical to it, has driven organized Labor to renewed efforts by its unwillingness to yield on any proposition made by Labor representatives which included the recognition of organized Labor. As to the

radical elements within the ranks of Labor, that is one of the problems of great difficulty, and it is understood that efforts are being made to deal with that at the same time that the demonstration of Labor's ability to cope with Capital is being made. What is expected is that conservative Labor may become more radical, and that extreme radicalism may be somewhat curbed.

What is attracting the attention of politicians is the political possibilities of such a combination as is now proposed. While the representatives of the three classes of workers disclaim any intention of forming a new political party, declaring that their political activities are to be limited to attempts to obtain legislation helpful to their interests, it is not lost sight that out of these efforts may come a necessity for closer cooperation which would result in breaking away from old party lines and the establishment of new ones.

Seven of 25 Furnaces Operative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Two strikers were shot here Thursday morning during an alleged attempt to burn the home of a steel employee who remained at work, and four others were arrested. One additional blast furnace of the Republic Iron & Steel Company started on Thursday, making seven of the 25 in the Mahoning Valley in operation.

Longshoremen Returning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Longshoremen returned to work in greater numbers yesterday and it was thought the strike had collapsed. Loading and unloading of ships proceeded at a number of piers. Several clashes were reported between the men who wanted to return to work and others who tried to restrain them. The situation in Brooklyn showed marked improvement also.

Deadlock in Printing Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The printing situation is at a deadlock, but foremen of the printing shops, headed into a press room executives' association, will probably submit settlement terms which they have formulated to members of the seceding pressmen's unions today. What these terms are, they refuse to say.

NOMINATION CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Nomination of Admiral Coontz to be chief of naval operations was confirmed yesterday by the Senate in open session. There was no discussion.

PRISONER-PAROLE SYSTEM DEFENDED

Illinois Official Tells of Success of the System—Delegates to the Conference Discuss Means of Reform and Restoration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The State of Illinois is making rapid progress in the adoption of modern methods in prison reform, unhampered by politics. He spoke particularly of the need for protection of young girls, and urged that the jurisdiction of the Children's Court should be extended to those of 18 years, also that a new bureau be established in the Juvenile Courts to give advice to parents and friends before children are actually arraigned in court, that women police and protective officers be appointed and that no publicity be given to children's cases.

The congress closed with the evening session, at which addresses were scheduled on "Prison Conditions in the South," by Hastings H. Hart, director of the child-helping department of the Russell Sage Foundation of this city; "The Treatment of Women Prisoners," by Mrs. Jessie D. Hodder, superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women, Framingham, and "The Community and Delinquency, and After-the-War Program," by O. F. Lewis of New York.

BELGIAN RULERS AGAIN IN EAST

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW YORK, New York—King Albert of Belgium returned to New York last night after a 21-day trip across the continent and back. According to railroad officials, his tour was the most closely guarded of any ever made in this country, exceeding even the precautions taken for presidents when they travel.

Today King Albert and Prince Leopold will visit West Point. The Queen will visit the American Art Gallery in the morning, and in the afternoon will meet some of New York's women at a tea given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

In the evening, the King, Queen, and Prince will attend the opera. One thousand steel men, members of the American Iron and Steel Institute, abandoned gold plates for simple chin and "chow" at their annual dinner last night with King Albert as guest of honor.

there were 617, and in 1917 there were 742. Up to May 1, 1919, there were 40 commitments. In 1915 there were seven, and in 1917 11. These prisoners, when released, are given their accrued earnings and a suit of clothes, and positions are found for them. The attitude of society toward them when they come out is helpful, which is most important, Mrs. Beckett said.

Protection of Children

That child labor employment bureaux, rooming houses, dance halls, theaters and other amusement resorts should be protected by legislation, was urged by Arthur W. Towne, superintendent of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

He spoke particularly of the need for protection of young girls, and urged that the jurisdiction of the Children's Court should be extended to those of 18 years, also that a new bureau be established in the Juvenile Courts to give advice to parents and friends before children are actually arraigned in court, that women police and protective officers be appointed and that no publicity be given to children's cases.

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The steel industry, he said, was a family of industrial workers on a higher plane than ever before, but it would be unfortunate if "we could not discover opportunities for further improvement, if we neglected to give our employees, individually or in groups, opportunities to discuss with the managers all questions of mutual interest, if we minimized in any degree the well-recognized fact that the public good is of prime importance, and that private interests must be subordinated."

Judge Gary spoke of the necessity of stamping out Bolshevism wherever it appeared.

MR. GARY'S STAND IN STRIKE APPROVED

American Iron and Steel Institute Adopts a Resolution Indorsing His Course—Steel Official Holds to Open Shop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Addressing the American Iron & Steel Institute here yesterday, Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, gave his version of the inception and history of the steel strike and of the industrial conference at Washington, after which the institute adopted a resolution approving his stand, the resolution being followed by cheers.

Mr. Gary said his position from the outset had been approved by the finance committee of the corporation, its directors, its stockholders, as stated in many letters and telegrams, by the institute directors, the iron and steel industry generally and by thousands of individuals, chambers of commerce and associations, including farmers' organizations.

"Every proposition contended for by the labor unions at Washington," said Judge Gary, "led to domination of the shops and of the men by the union leaders. Every position taken by the other side centered on the open shop. This is the great question confronting the American people, and, in fact, the world public, for from 80 to 90 per cent or more of Labor in this country is non-union."

Judge Gary said the union Labor delegates at the conference stood for collective bargaining through the unions, "but the others favor collective bargaining through representatives selected by the employees themselves from their own numbers." There was, he said, no objection from anyone to a form of collective bargaining as between employees and employers, provided both were free from outside representation and direction.

The steel industry, he said, was a family of industrial workers on a higher plane than ever before, but it would be unfortunate if "we could not discover opportunities for further improvement, if we neglected to give our employees, individually or in groups, opportunities to discuss with the managers all questions of mutual interest, if we minimized in any degree the well-recognized fact that the public good is of prime importance, and that private interests must be subordinated."

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The UNIVERSITY Baby Louis Heel
\$13.00

A Smart Model—A New Color

The Baby Louis Heel on this model with its refined, graceful shape, together with the practical qualities of the Military Heel, is attracting much attention. It is in keeping with the Season's Style Offerings in women's wearing apparel. Made in deep rich brown, it harmonizes with the Fall fabrics. On our New University Last with a street weight sole, it is a comfortable walking shoe of a dressy type.

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GOWNS, Of Crepe Georgette, draped panels, silver edging and girdle of silver cloth, with quaint touches of contrasted colorings. \$65. Other Gowns \$45 to \$195

MISSES' EVENING FROCK, Of soft satin, three-tier tablier skirt, draped bodice, with silver and ostrich feather strap. Other Frocks \$35 to \$110

EVENING WRAP, Of black chiffon velvet, deep yoke of embroidered gold metallic cloth, lining of soft green satin. \$105. Other Wraps \$115 to \$950

TAILORED WAISTS, In wash satins, silk broadcloths, La Jere silk and plenty of dark silk stripes and plaids. \$7.50 to \$16.50

Taupe Evening Wrap of Chiffon Velvet, \$210

TEST IN LABOR CRISIS WELCOMED

Industrial Conference Board Director Declares Issue Must Be Settled and That Result Will Prove True Americans

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"If we have come to the pass where there has to be a revolution unless we accept a Labor autocracy versus Americanism, then let the revolution come now and let us have it over," declared Magnus W. Alexander, managing director of the Industrial Conference Board and secretary of the employers group at the National Industrial Conference in Washington, District of Columbia, in the conclusion of an address before the Associated Industries of Massachusetts at the Copley-Plaza Hotel yesterday.

Mr. Alexander blamed the Labor group entirely for the failure of the conference, and declared that the Labor demands would mean the overthrow of the United States Government. The issue of the open shop is fundamental to Americanism, he asserted. He characterized the action of the Labor group at the Washington conference as a strike, and said that the employers group had afterward been locked out by the Administration.

"Some of the actors in this remarkable drama were yesterday, and are today still, strutting on the stage, but it will be only a short time before the curtain will ring down," he said. "The drama, I fear, will then be transferred to more national ground."

Divergent Views

Collective bargaining was the issue, he said, that caused the breakup of the conference. Two men of the employers group, representing farmers, he said, were sympathetic to Labor. He also declared that unorganized Labor was not represented at all at the conference. The collective bargaining issue, he said, was voted down by the 10 industrialists of the employers group. The employers group contended, he said, that employees shall not, by right, but only by mutual agreement, be permitted to go outside the industrial establishment, affected to choose their representatives.

"Mr. Gompers held up the red flag and spoke of the revolution that is to come unless the demands of organized Labor are granted," he said. "Some of the members of the conference were moved by that plea. Those of us who had heard the same thing from Mr. Gompers for 10 years were not so moved."

"But I say, gentlemen, if we have come to the pass where there has to be a revolution unless we accept a Labor autocracy versus Americanism, then let the revolution come now, and let us have it over."

"If the day has come, the sooner the better, and let us find out who is an American."

The issue involved in the so-called collective-bargaining proposition of the Labor group, and hidden behind some innocent-looking words, is the broad issue of the open shop, as to whether a man shall have the right as an employer or an employee to work without tribute to any union except the Union for which this flag stands.

The issue is Americanism versus Labor union autocracy, and on this issue I am willing to face, and confidently face, the future in these United States, with head erect, and so are you, gentlemen."

Employment Relations

Frederic C. Hood, retiring president of the Associated Industries, another speaker of the afternoon, spoke on employment relations.

"The success of the employment relation depends upon the good sense and the good faith of both parties in the carrying out of their voluntary agreement," he said. "Cordial employment relations may be developed and continued by the free application of the Golden Rule by both sides. 'Any fair-minded employee respects firmness in his employer, if the employer is just and fair. Mere wages will not bring cordial relations, any more than mere money brings happiness.'

He said that the moral obligation of the employer is greater than that of the employee, and that employers keep employment agreements better than employees. He declared that employees of the government are in the same position as that of the soldier who enlists, and that it is un-American that they should claim the right to strike, or to join Labor unions. He recommended a series of courts to settle disputes involving such employees, and pointed out that placing all police departments under one commissioner for the entire State, would solve certain problems and break up political influence.

Employees of public utilities also, he said, should not have the right to strike, and that such strikes should be made a penal offense. Government commissions regulating the utilities, he said, should decide on Labor problems. Collective bargaining in trades union parlance, he said, means a definite step toward the closed shop. "Why bargain collectively with a group whose fundamental economics are unsound in productivity and whose financial and legal responsibility is constantly and carefully kept out of sight?" he asked.

Remedies Proposed

Charles F. Weed, just returned from China, told of the trade opportunities in that country. Herbert O. Stetson, arbitration secretary of the organization, said that arbitration and conciliation are now practically impossible, because the demand is all on one side and all the concessions must be made by the other. He urged good pay, fair hours,

working conditions that will enable each man to do his best, competent foremen, and a recognition of what good there is in Labor unions, to solve the unrest.

Edgar J. Rich, discussing transportation, said that "any railroad plan which would eventually result in a mileage system of rates would be a staggering blow to New England industries. Therefore, any plan which involves government operation must be avoided; for under government operation the government must establish rates on a basis of cost." Commodity rates, the basis of New England humidity, would be eliminated, he said, as a result.

He recommended a plan whereby railroads in financial straits could secure government guaranty for the issue of new securities, or have deficits made up out of a surplus fund made up from excess profits of strong lines, paid into the United States Treasury. F. R. Carnegie Steele, opposed high taxes on corporate income and favored consumption taxes on articles in general use.

RAILWAY MEN IN NEW POLITICAL PARTY

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Formation of a political party among the employees of Pennsylvania railroads was announced yesterday by the central committee of transportation, a special committee created by railroad men to cooperate with the steel strikers.

Action was taken in a meeting of railroad brotherhood representatives, at which they were officially informed that railroad men employed on lines operating in and around steel plants were privileged to strike if 51 per cent of the men so voted.

"An organization was effected," said the announcement which was made by steel strike headquarters, "to be known as the United Railway Employees Political and Legislative Organization of Pennsylvania. The object is to secure proper recognition of Labor in public office and in every lawful way to advance the interests of its employees and members as well as to promote the general welfare of the public."

LABOR AND LAND IN KANSAS STILL HIGH

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MANHATTAN, Kansas—Labor and land are the two most important factors in the production of farm products, and neither shows any inclination to drop in price, F. D. Farrell, dean of agriculture, Kansas State Agricultural College, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The high prices of foods, he said, are directly affected by these conditions, and the only hope for a reduction is for farmers to increase their efficiency.

"Increases in the price of land from 50 to 100 per cent in the last five years have been common," he stated. "The value per acre of farm land in Kansas, exclusive of improvements, increased 178 per cent between 1900 and 1910. In the same period, farm buildings increased 72 per cent. Available land is limited, and does not increase. Good land always will be high priced, and the general tendency of prices for such land probably will continue upward for a long time."

STRIKE COST HEAVY, GAINS WERE SMALL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina—The futility of at least some Labor strike movements is shown in figures recently compiled by the Southern Public Utilities Company on losses sustained through the August strike of their street-car employees in this city, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and Greenville, South Carolina.

The strike cost the company not less than \$100,000, it is estimated, while the economic loss to the public totaled \$400,000 and the employees suffered a wage loss of \$40,000. Before a settlement of the differences between the employers and employees was reached, a riot was precipitated here, resulting in five fatalities and the wounding of a dozen persons. The final adjustment of the bitter and costly controversy was effected with only slight concessions being made by either side.

TENNESSEE MEETING OF MINE WORKERS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee—Industrial democracy rather than an industrial autocracy and the means by which such a condition could be brought about, was the subject of discussion led by M. C. Ledford, president of the Knoxville Trades Council; John T. O'Connor, president of the Tennessee State Federation of Labor; W. N. Bonham, president of the Board of Commerce, and William Birthright, state secretary of state Federation of Labor, at the biennial convention of the United Mine Workers of district 19, at Market Hall on Thursday. Arbitration of wage and hour demands will form an important part of the work of the conference. Tennessee is one of the two states in which miners are forced to compete with state control mines.

Employees of public utilities also, he said, should not have the right to strike, and that such strikes should be made a penal offense. Government commissions regulating the utilities, he said, should decide on Labor problems. Collective bargaining in trades union parlance, he said, means a definite step toward the closed shop. "Why bargain collectively with a group whose fundamental economics are unsound in productivity and whose financial and legal responsibility is constantly and carefully kept out of sight?" he asked.

QUARTERS FOR LEGION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—An act of the Legislature will be necessary to provide quarters for the American Legion in the Massachusetts State House, officers of the legion were informed on Wednesday. The Grand Army has quarters there, but only as a result of legislative enactment. The possibility was mentioned that the Grand Army might share its space with the legion.

JURY APPEALS TO GOVERNOR SMITH

New York Executive Asked to Designate Special Counsel to Supersede District Attorney in the Interborough Inquiry

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Factory wage increases outstripped living costs in this State last month, according to the monthly report of the Industrial Commission, which found that the wages of factory workers were 96 per cent more than in 1914, with a 90 per cent increase in cost of food.

The average factory wage for September was \$28.83 a week, an increase of 4 per cent over the August average, while the food dropped 2 per cent. Increases in weekly wages in various industries from August to September ran as high as \$7, with \$2 as the average in 1628 manufactures. In the jewelry and silverware division, the increase was \$5 weekly, and other metal industries showed marked increases. Fur goods workers earned an average of \$37 weekly, an increase of \$4 over August. The average weekly wage for all clothing workers was about 120 per cent more than in 1914 or 1915.

TEXTILE WORKERS ELECT OFFICERS

BALTIMORE, Maryland—The International Convention of the United Textile Workers of America, in session here, yesterday reelected John Golden of New York, international president; Thomas McMahon of Providence, Rhode Island, first vice-president; Frank McCloskey of Philadelphia, second vice-president, and Sara Comboy of Roxbury, Massachusetts, secretary-treasurer, and selected Manchester, New Hampshire, as the place for the next year's convention.

After a prolonged discussion, a resolution indorsing the Plumb plan of railroad operation was referred to the executive council, with authority to compare it with plans that the future might bring forth, and place a seal of approval on whichever seemed best. A resolution, opposing the "true loom" system being introduced in a number of factories, was quickly adopted.

It is also charged that biased and inaccurate information has been largely disseminated by the local Hearst papers and by Mr. Swann.

The District Attorney in a letter to the Governor denies the charges. He holds that certain members of the jury

are prejudiced in favor of the Interborough. The jury denies that it desires to determine the question of whether the Interborough should be permitted to alter its fare; and holds that every member understands its functions to relate to the question of conspiracy in the strike.

FACTORY WAGES GAIN OVER LIVING COSTS

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TEACHER SHORTAGE IS FOUND SERIOUS

Need of 38,000 in United States, Reports National Education Association, and 65,000 Employed Not Properly Trained

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Enough replies have been received by the National Education Association to its questionnaires on teaching conditions in the United States to warrant the estimate that the public schools opened in September with a shortage of 38,000 teachers and with 65,000 of those employed to fill vacancies not adequately trained for their work.

Information was sought from 3465 county and district superintendents. At the last tabulation, 1512 had replied from all sections of the country, representing 221,296 teaching positions, outside large cities. They reported a total shortage of 12,934 teachers and a total of 22,138 teachers below standard. These figures show the shortage to be 5.84 per cent and approximately 10 per cent below standard.

The bureau of education of the United States Department of the Interior estimates the number of teaching positions in the public schools of the Nation at 650,000. Thus, if the percentages stated above hold good throughout the United States, the total shortage and total number of unqualified teachers will be 38,000 and 65,000 respectively.

Superintendents were asked to state the relation of salary increases to the cost of living, and 1430 replied that increases had not been in proportion to the cost of living, while 1267 stated they had found it necessary to lower the standard of qualifications in an effort to supply teachers. Furthermore, 1052 reported that the number of teachers under 21 years of age is increasing, and many reported that rural schools are being taught largely by girls without professional training.

Promising young men and women are said in 1915 of the reports no longer to look upon the profession of teaching as attractive, owing to the smaller salaries paid as compared with other lines of work. In states where the salaries are lowest the shortage of teachers is estimated at 20 per cent.

The above egg cups may be had in large quantities of one color, or assorted colors if desired.

Cup, at right, plate and removable cap of Royal Worcester ware, solid colors; rack, spoon, salt and pepper shakers of best silver plate. Each.....

China, Crystal, Wicker and Mahogany Goods Shown on Second Floor.

(Illustrator)

Cross Egg Cups

while in states where salaries have been increased most the shortage in some instances is as low as 2 per cent. Officials of the National Education Association are aware to the gravity of the situation, and hope the awakening of the people will come in time to prevent an almost irreparable damage to the school system of the country. To them the lowering of the standard of qualification is as serious as the shortage of teachers. The children of the country are the chief sufferers in both respects.

TEACHERS IN RURAL SCHOOLS ON STRIKE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—School-teachers in Stockton township have organized, asked that preference be given to the members of their union, and presented demands for increased wages. Their organization has been opposed by the township trustee. As a result, schools in 14 districts failed to open on time.

This is believed here to be the first teachers' strike on record in rural districts. Citizens seems to be in sympathy with the union, and have encouraged the teachers. Disavowing any antagonism to union teachers, the trustee insists that he is doing his duty to the taxpayers and school patrons.

The teachers assert that they were better organized to bring about better conditions in the schools. They demand a scale of \$65 to \$120 a month, and employment to efficient members of the union, preference to be given to charter members who are unemployed. The union demands open hearings on charges of inefficiency against any member whom the trustee refuses for such reason to employ. The union officials assert that they have not refused admission to any teacher desiring to join it.

HIGHER SALARIES AT YALE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—At a recent meeting of the corporation of Yale University it was decided that the criteria upon which salary advances should be made, be recommended at its next meeting. It is expected that each professor can be informed of his new salary status before December 1. At present there will be no campaign to increase the alumni fund such as is being conducted at Harvard, but some action of this kind will be taken in the future.



Many years ago a poet speaking of various things said that "Many a flower is born to blush unseen." This column is intended to prevent our sharing that dark obscurity.

Cross Egg Cups



Double egg cups, shown at left, can be used English or American style. Of Royal Worcester china, 3 1/4 inches high over all. In solid colors, or white with floral design, each.....

\$13.13

Cross Duvetyn Bag



Black or colored silk lining, fitted with attached mirror and purse inside. Colored celluloid frame 5 1/2 inches long, bag 10 1/2 inches deep. Soft handle.....

\$28.95

Boudoir Puff Basket



Of white enamel wicker, white kidskin lining, colored silk top and draw-strings. Fitted with a large white swansdown powder-puff, ribbon handle. Complete.....

\$30.00

STATUS OF LABOR IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Bolsheviks Impose Their Will on Russian Workmen at the Point of the Bayonet and Deny Them Right of Free Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England — The British Press Association has received from an official source the following details of Bolshevik rule. Every statement is vouched for, and is only issued after careful and minute verification by agents of the British Government.

The official introduction to the account is as follows:

"Many amiable persons in this country labor under two delusions about Russia at the present time. They believe that if we were to withdraw entirely from the Russian fronts, peace would reign in that unhappy country; and they base their opinion upon the belief that the vast majority of Russians are Bolsheviks. Both views are false. The Bolsheviks impose their will upon the Russian workmen at the point of the bayonet, as a glance at the following notes, recently received from Russia will show."

These are the details:

No Right of Free Speech
On the 9th of July, last, the workmen employed by a firm called the Skorokhod Boot Factory held an unauthorized meeting to discuss the food shortage and the possibility of a change of government. The meeting was dispersed by Bolshevik armed guards; three women were killed and several wounded.

"At about the same date 5000 employees of the Nikolskye Railway held a meeting with the same object, and were dispersed by rifle fire, the Bolshevik killing 8 and wounding 14 of the workers.

"The above are instances of how the Bolsheviks recognize the right of free speech. The only meetings allowed in Soviet Russia today are those authorized by the Bolsheviks themselves. Here are accounts of two such meetings:

"On July 11 the Bolsheviks organized a mass meeting of railwaymen, which was held in the Uritsky Palace, Petrograd. Zinoviev, a prominent Bolshevik, presided, and was supported on the platform by the Commander of the Internal Defense of Petrograd, a Bolshevik named Peters, and others. The platform was protected by a semi-circle of Red Guards, the entrance to the hall was covered by a couple of machine guns and a detachment of soldiers was drawn up behind the audience. The President opened the proceedings, and after a reference to the food situation, began to speak of politics. Hooting at once began, and Zinoviev was unable to finish his speech. A similar fate awaited his Bolshevik colleagues. As each speaker rose he was greeted with cries of 'Bolshevik or railwayman?' When the reply was 'Bolshevik,' the speaker was at once howled down by the exasperated workmen. Those who attempted to continue speaking did so to the accompaniment of such cries as 'Away with the Bolsheviks. We have heard many words, but seen no deeds.'

"A Menshevik Social-Democrat, named Kamensky, alone succeeded in making a speech at this meeting. He called upon the workmen to overthrow the Soviet Government and convene a Constituent Assembly. He said that if the Bolsheviks remained in power much longer, starvation would increase, disorganization would get worse, and Russia would see neither peace nor liberty. His speech was listened to in absolute silence, and a storm of applause greeted its conclusion. Peters, the next speaker, was howled down, whereupon Zinoviev rang his bell, and announced that if the noise continued he would order the Red Guards to take forcible action. At the end of the meeting all who had spoken against the Soviet Government, including Kamensky, were arrested as they left the building.

Trapping an Audience

"Another official meeting had been fixed for July 12. This was to have been a mass meeting of employees at the Putilov Works. However, it was never held, as the workmen managed to get away from the factory directly work was over. The Bolshevik propagandists, who had traveled down from Petrograd, were therefore obliged to return thither without having delivered their oration. Two days later the workmen were outwitted and the meeting was duly held. On this occasion the factory gates were closed shortly before work stopped; so the audience could not escape. The Commissioner for Propaganda, Lisovsky by name, made a speech, in which he threatened with severe penalties all workmen who

FUND BEING RAISED TO ATTACK I. W. W.

Spokane, Washington, Business Interests Want Members of Organization Convicted and Will Supply Money Therefor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington — The military affairs committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane has heard the report of Lieut. George Laughlin, representing the War Department, on the Industrial Workers of the World situation in this district. The Lieutenant has made a thorough investigation covering the "Inland Empire," and his conviction is that the Industrial Workers of the World are seriously threatening the industrial peace of this section.

"The wobblies look upon Spokane as a favorable point from which to direct activities," said Lieutenant Laughlin, "and George H. Ricker, secretary-treasurer of the loggers' section of the Industrial Workers of the World, is planning to move their headquarters to Spokane from Superior, Wisconsin. There are at present about 4000 Industrial Workers of the World in Spokane, and about 6000 more in the Spokane district. Great quantities of literature are being distributed here. There are 10 large packages of their pamphlets at the express office today, and the express company is handling great quantities of their printed matter weekly.

"The free employment office of your city is now being picketed by a representative of the hotel, restaurant, and domestic workers' section of the Industrial Workers of the World, who stops every woman sent out from the office and threatens her with the wrath of the Industrial Workers of the World if she does not sign up with them before going to work on her job. The woman who is doing that work here is well known to your police department. John Grady is the brains of the loggers' and woodmen's section of the Industrial Workers of the World, and he is now in Spokane, in communication with the national officers."

"Asked why more convictions were not obtained under the city and state laws in cases brought against members of the Industrial Workers of the World, Sheriff George Reid said that not infrequently juries contained men of confirmed Industrial Workers of the World opinions. "We are not allowed sufficient funds with which to carry on these prosecutions," said Sheriff Reid. "The county commissioners require us to keep to a narrow budget in order to keep down the tax rate, and the money needed for effective prosecution of such cases is not available."

The business interests of the city, through their representatives in the Chamber of Commerce, decided to once confer with the city and county officials, with a view to securing a fund for the work, and to express their readiness to back these officials up in a vigorous campaign against the Industrial Workers of the World of this district.

SWEDEN HAS MANY SERIOUS STRIKES

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden — The fight for higher wages and shorter hours, which has been waged in Europe since the war, has also extended to Sweden. One strike after another has taken place and negotiations concerning new stipulations with regard to wages are being carried on in many professions.



What a "Living Trust" is

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The strike of typographers, which seems one of the more difficult of solution, began early in July and still continues at the moment of writing. The newspapers have not yet ceased to appear, but the members of the editorial staffs have carried on the printing and composing as well as the rest of the work. The strike among the mill-workers has also proved a difficult problem, but the most dangerous has without doubt been the strike which broke out at the end of July among the farm laborers in certain parts of Sweden, at the very moment when harvest operations were about to commence. The Swedish farm laborers had not hitherto been organized or belonged to a trade union. A very ardent socialistic agitation has, however, been going on among them, which has borne much fruit, and in the month of July a newly formed union of farm laborers made certain far-reaching demands for higher wages and shorter hours, and these they sent to the union of farm employers (also recently constituted). As no agreement was reached, a strike broke out, which lasted for some weeks until the government, taking into consideration the peril which a belated harvest would entail, was obliged to appoint a commission of arbitration, which succeeded in formulating proposals which were acceptable to both parties, and work was recommended. Conflicts among the iron-workers and other professions are also raging at the moment of writing.

Both the workers and the mine owners draw arguments from a report upon the coal industry by the Board of Trade, but neither side is prepared to accept the recommendation of the Board of Trade, that the operation of the mines should be directed by a coal board, on which owners, workers, and the government would be represented. The government thinks, and so do many New Zealand people, that the miners are well paid already and that any further concession to them will mean another unfair increase in the cost of living. But it is abundantly obvious that the government must do something in the way of reconciling the conflicting views of the mine owners and the miners, since between them the parties are leaving New Zealand without adequate supplies of coal.

At present the coal shortage is acute. The railway services, both passenger and goods, have been cut down drastically, with consequent interruption of industry in many directions. Factories and workshops are suffering, and household consumers of coal have the greatest difficulty in keeping the hearths warm.

The mines, meanwhile, are undermanned, and the mine owners and miners are quarreling about rates of pay and conditions of work. The mine owners say that to grant the demands of the men would necessitate increasing the price of coal to an unreasonable extent. The miners say that if the conditions at the mines are not made satisfactory to the workers, the shortage of coal will continue indefinitely.

As the miners have failed to effect an agreement with the mine owners, they have handed their case to the federation, which has taken it to the government. The federation says, in effect, that the interests of the whole body of workers demand a settlement of the mining dispute, that the present mine owners have failed in their social function of providing the coal the

MINERS' DEMANDS IN NEW ZEALAND

While They Advocate Nationalization of Mines, Country Is Without Adequate Coal Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — The New Zealand Transport Workers Federation, which includes railwaymen, drivers, seamen, waterside workers, tramwaymen and coal miners, is backing the demand of the miners for the nationalization of the coal mines.

The present government, which must face a general election before the end of the present year, is not disposed to yield to the workers on this point. But it is abundantly obvious that the government must do something in the way of reconciling the conflicting views of the mine owners and the miners, since between them the parties are leaving New Zealand without adequate supplies of coal.

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LOW SALARIES OF QUEBEC TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

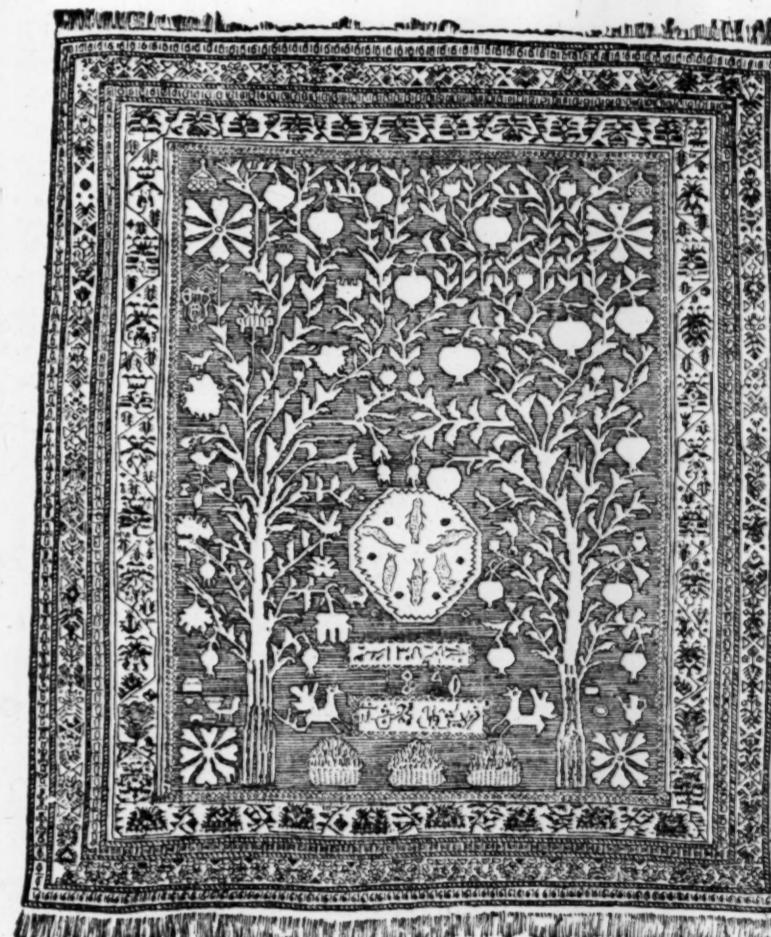
MONTREAL, Quebec — Between 1500 and 2000 teachers from all parts of the Province of Quebec were present at the fifty-fifth annual convention of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers. Startling facts were presented to the convention in regard to the low pay of teachers in the rural schools of the Province. Figures produced by a special committee showed a salary average of \$33.23 monthly, on the basis of 12 months to the year, as compared with \$55.62 for Ontario and \$70 for the western provinces. Elementary teachers in the rural schools were receiving as low as \$24 a month. The convention instructed the new executive to appoint a committee to continue with the ultimate vigor the effort to secure higher salaries. It was also decided that the association's representative on the Protestant committee of the Council of Public Instruction again urge the necessity for increased action along the lines of rural schools. The question of the formation of a teachers' union to force up salaries was discussed at length, but no definite action was taken, and the matter was intrusted to the incoming executive.

As showing the necessity for a law for compulsory attendance at school, it was stated that in the Province more than 134,000 children of school age were unenrolled, while more than 221,000, or 42½ per cent, were out of school every day during school sessions.

TEACHERS SEEK INCREASE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario — Speaking at a meeting held in the interests of the Navy League of Canada, which opened a campaign on Nelson Day to raise \$500,000, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Williams stated that the Navy League, which two years ago had only a very few members, now had over 55,000 names enrolled, and that the Province of Ontario alone had 115 branches. The mission of the Navy League of Canada is to train boys for the building up of the navy and the mercantile marine, and to care for the dependents of those of the latter who were lost in the war.

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The mystic deep rich blue ground, the rarely beautiful borders, the Arabic inscriptions, and nearly all the symbolic figures used by Oriental weavers, the tree of life design in such beautiful colorings as rare greens, barbaric Indian reds, and tawny gold, relieved by the richest old ivory tones, renders a word picture almost totally inadequate. The size 5.6x4.8—price \$1000.

But this is only one Rug in a splendid collection, many of which would furnish the material for an interesting book. And who shall say, with the source of supply gone to a large degree from war and its aftermath, that rare and unusual Oriental Rugs may ere long become a thing of the past, to be found only in Museums, Art Galleries, and the homes of those fortunate enough to have invested in these Oriental Treasures while the supply was still large and the prices moderate.

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Arlington Street near Boylston Street, Boston

GERMAN INFLUENCE ON FRIENDLY SPAIN

Recent Events Show Berlin Is Still Exercising Great Power on Peninsula—Defalcations in Funds of the Foreign Office

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—Recent events have been showing how heavily lies the hand of Germany on friendly Spain, even now when it was imagined in some quarters that the intrigues of the central powers were suspended for the time being. It has been shown what a power and influence, not for the general good, Berlin is still in the peninsula, and that there are constantly afoot machinations of a dangerous kind. People are now asking in increasing numbers what it is that Spain cannot overcome even its present danger without cooperation, and it is equally clear that there can be little or no progress in future without cooperation. Indeed, the situation is such that without the active assistance of nation to nation, not only will the economic and financial dangers which now threaten mankind not be overcome, but they will be greatly accentuated. Not only will there be no progress in future, but civilization will lose all it has gained in modern times through the adoption of an increasing measure of cooperation."

Two cases of this kind are on hand at the present moment, or rather were, for it seems the settled disposition of the authorities to shelve them, despite vigorous protests that have been made. Only the very briefest information, with essential facts suppressed, has been telegraphed to other countries. The Foreign Office in Madrid is associated with both affairs.

Misgivings Regarding Germany

If the Prince de Ristib, the famous Ambassador of Machiavellian machinations, has gone back to Berlin, where Spain insisted he must go, something of his influence remains, and it is being related that the Foreign Minister, the Marquess de Lema, has recently had a long and earnest conversation with the German Chargé d'Affaires in which he expressed to him in the plainest terms his misgivings with regard to Germany's methods of conducting her affairs in Spain, which, he declared, were seriously prejudicial to the latter.

One of the cases referred to is that of defalcation in the funds of the Foreign Office to the extent of nearly 500,000 pesetas, the culprit being a certain Pedro Miranda, a man who held an appointment as second class secretary of an embassy, and who was attached to the colonial section of the ministry. The circumstances are remarkable. It had been apparent for a long time that Miranda was living far beyond his means. At the ministry he had a salary of 7500 pesetas a year, and no private income. He lived in the Calle de Serrano with his mother, who was very solicitous about the way he was living, and some weeks ago went to Gonzalez Honoria, the latter then being Foreign Minister, and asked him if it were possible to remove her son to some foreign embassy.

Transfer Arranged

The Foreign Minister was sympathetic and, having a good opinion of the ability of Miranda and his capacity for work, not only arranged to transfer him but to promote him at the same time and he was appointed first secretary to the Spanish Embassy at Vienna. But when Miranda was told of this appointment he protested most vigorously, declaring that he did not wish to leave Madrid and that rather than do so he would renounce any claims he might have as regards promotion. This appointment to Vienna was allowed to lapse, but subsequently, Miranda's mother evidently having again petitioned, the Foreign Minister informed her that her son had been appointed first secretary to the Embassy at Berlin, and that he would not be permitted to refuse the appointment nor would any objections on his part be listened to.

The time came recently for him to make his preparations for departure, and a successor was appointed to fulfill his duties in the colonial department of the Foreign Ministry at Madrid. One of the chief of those duties was to keep the accounts in connection with the German refugees from the Kameruns, interned in Spain, and to pay out all sums including expenses and wages in connection with this internment, which has been a big affair.

Successor Takes Up Duties

When Miranda's successor came to take up his new duties, it was found that in the Banco de Espana instead of a sum of 500,000 pesetas there were only some 30,000 or 40,000 pesetas. When they went afterwards to look for Miranda he had vanished!

The case was perplexing. Two most troublesome aspects of it were presented. In the first place there was the prestige of the diplomatic service to be considered; in the second there were Spain's diplomatic relations and confidences with foreign powers, and the evident fact that this Miranda was closely acquainted with them. Upon the former point the colleagues of the fugitive felt very keenly and formed a great scheme for keeping the matter out of the hands of the police or the law courts by themselves subscribing the total amount of the missing funds, but when they found that this would entail a subscription of 5000 pesetas each, they abandoned the project as too much for them.

Action Delayed

Facts of the case were in due course communicated to the police, but they delayed action, as they were quite expected to do, considering the nature of the case and the extreme desirability that nothing should be done. And while nothing was being done, and it was being mentioned here and there that it would be most unfortunate if any proceedings were taken, seeing what Spain's relations were with foreign countries, and that it would be perfectly easy for Miranda to leave the country in such circumstances, he

slipped away. Where he is now apparently nobody knows.

He was last seen in a carriage at Bilbao, but the case is dropping out of the newspapers and would drop out of memory also were it not that various persons who consider that Spain prejudices herself by such business make a point of reviving it, and asking the inconvenient question as to where Miranda is and what is going to be done with him. The obvious reply, which is cynical yet perhaps correct, is that Berlin must be applied to for all such information.

SIR GEORGE PAISH ON NEED OF COOPERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Representatives of the returned soldiers of Australia have just held an important federal congress here under the auspices of the Sailors and Soldiers Imperial League. A membership of 200,000 and a federal organization, combined with a constructive policy of commercial and industrial enterprise and high civic ideals, have already given this organization an influential footing in the Commonwealth.

The congress was presided over by Senator Col. W. K. Bolton, and there were delegates from all parts of Australia.

"A league of such men," said the president, "ought, while aspiring no less in peace than in war, to be a loyal and vital influence for the welfare and prosperity of the people and a buttress to the safety of Australia and the Empire. One outstanding and encouraging fact is the obvious and universal demand of the people that history shall not repeat itself by exhibiting that callous indifference shown to the men who have fought the battles of their race in previous wars."

Welfare of Returned Men

"The whole community is entertaining a tender and generous concern for the welfare of the returned men. In its efforts to carry out the will of the people, the government has initiated comprehensive schemes of treatment, pensions, sustenance, vocational training, and home-building and land settlement. We hope that in future the government will be induced to encourage commercial and industrial undertakings of returned men. There is little or no ground for criticism from the league in the general outline of the government activities on behalf of returned sailors and soldiers. It has been rather in the method and means of administration that criticism has been necessary and, happily, not always without avail."

The congress carried many important resolutions. One was that the federal and state governments should be asked to acquire compulsorily all lands belonging to German and other alien enemy disloyalists and set the properties aside for returned men. Some of the delegates pointed out that while they were away fighting in France there were German settlers at home who were allotted large acreages of land and many were appointed to administrative positions. The government will close the hitherto free markets of Great Britain to the goods and produce of the world if other nations sell their goods cheaply in the British market, or if they sell them more cheaply than the abnormally high prices which the British people will be charged by British manufacturers, merchants, and tradesmen so long as they are protected from competition.

"Beyond the provisions with respect to dumping and the sale here of foreign manufactured goods at low prices, either by reason of the goods being sold here beneath their price in the country of origin or because of the lowness of the foreign exchanges, the government also proposes to protect what are termed unstable key industries! But if the war has taught the world anything it has taught the folly and danger of trying to be self-contained. The entente nations won the war because they were able to draw upon the productions of the whole world outside of the enemy countries, and the Central Powers lost the war because they imagined they were self-contained and were not. Moreover, the one real hope of making the League of Nations a success and preventing war in future is the increasing dependence of the nations on each other, not only for the relatively unimportant things specified in the schedule of unstable key industries, but for the very essentials of life."

COSSACKS MOBILIZE AGAINST BOLSHEVIKI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—According to the Russian Liberation Committee, at the beginning of September the advance of the Red armies in the east has once more disturbed the inner life of Siberia, which had just begun to settle down to more or less normal conditions. Hundreds of thousands of refugees from the Urals and western Siberia are flocking into the country, flying before the Bolshevik invasion. It is characteristic that workmen and peasants prefer to fly, leaving all their property behind, rather than remain at home and in their factories at the tender mercies of the "Workmen and Peasants" Government.

Over 52,000 railwaymen alone, exclusive of workers in other industries, were voluntarily evacuated from the Ekaterinburg, Tiumen, and Chelabinsk regions, carrying away all railway material. Numbers of these workers resumed work in the evacuated factories farther east, but a great many enlisted in the army as volunteers. As has been already mentioned, the workers of the Izhevsk and Votkinsk works formed a volunteer brigade entirely composed of the employees, and opened recruiting offices in many Siberian towns. Now the Izhevsk-Votkinsk brigade has been expanded into a division, owing to the large numbers of volunteers. All the refugees, without distinction of class, are joining the volunteer detachments and presenting petitions to Admiral Kolchak, urging him to decree a general mobilization of refugees.

The Siberian union of Carpatho-Russians has issued a proclamation calling upon its members to come to the aid of their Russian brothers fighting against Bolshevism; in a short time 15,000 Carpatho-Russians enlisted, and are now setting out for the front with the Siberian Cossacks.

These latter, at an extraordinary meeting of the Great Siberian Krug, composed of representatives of the nine different communities of the Siberian Cossacks, have declared a general mobilization of Cossacks, and sent a telegram to General Kolchak expressing their unfailing devotion and readiness to fight the enemies of free and united Russia.

Numerous subscriptions for the

needs of the army are pouring in from all sides, amounting to millions of rubles.

SERVICE MEN AS A NATIONAL FORCE

Federal Congress of Australian Soldiers Held Under Auspices of Soldiers and Sailors League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Representatives of the returned soldiers of Australia have just held an important federal congress here under the auspices of the Sailors and Soldiers Imperial League. A membership of 200,000 and a federal organization, combined with a constructive policy of commercial and industrial enterprise and high civic ideals, have already given this organization an influential footing in the Commonwealth.

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DECREASE IN COAL OUTPUT IN BRITAIN

Miners' Point of View Is That Only When Nationalization of Mines Is Assured Will They Work With Their Full Energy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its labor correspondent

LONDON, England—Having held the community in a state of suspense for five months, a full conference of delegates from the miners, transport workers and railwaymen has now decided to postpone the employment of direct action, or the use of general strike for purely political purposes. There are several reasons for this, chief of which is the fact that the vast majority of workers embraced by the Triple Industrial Alliance have a greater amount of what may be called social consciousness than an angry press sometimes gives them credit for. Not that the workers were not deeply anxious concerning the grave questions which gave rise to the famous Southport resolution of April 18, which instructed the executive to approach the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress with the idea of convening a national conference to consider the government's intervention in Russia, conscription and the use of the military in trade disputes, as well as the continued imprisonment of conscientious objectors.

The parliamentary committee, it will be remembered, absolutely refused to act on the resolution, which they regarded as the first stage toward civil war, and contented themselves with appointing a deputation to wait upon the Prime Minister.

Satisfied With Premier's Statement

Although bitterly assailed from almost every side of the trade union movement, the parliamentary committee still refused to act, and expressed itself as being entirely satisfied with Mr. Lloyd George's statement in reply to the demands submitted by its spokesmen.

Events have proved that the parliamentary committee's judgment was correct, even assuming the justification (which but a small minority hold) of industrial action to secure political ends. Of the vexed questions which gave rise to the movement, those of the conscientious objectors solved itself, as they were released from prison, and the matter was therefore dropped. The other questions, too, have been fast disappearing during the past months.

There remain conscription and the use of the military in trade disputes. In the case of the former, conscription will probably automatically cease with time. Generally speaking British trade unions realized that there was some necessity for the continuance of the military machine until the peace problems had been finally settled, and acquiesced in the decision of the government to extend the period of the Military Service Act. But they would take an entirely different view of any proposal to establish conscription as a permanent institution in the affairs of the Nation.

Explanation of Unanimity

It will be seen, then, that there is little left of the original points in dispute to ballot for, much less strike for, and this perhaps explains the unanimity with which the conference of representatives drawn from the "rank and file" supported the recommendations of the three executives to postpone the ballot vote until organized Labor as a whole has expressed itself through the Trade Union Congress.

The resolution in full reads: "That this conference accepts the decision of the three executive committees of the Triple Industrial Alliance to postpone the ballot vote, and the ballot vote hereby stands postponed. The whole question is adjourned until after the Trade Union Congress."

There will, of course, be a general clearing of the air at the Trade Union Congress, and feeling may rise high, after which the ballot papers now set aside will realize the usual market value as waste paper.

Not so, however, with the question so dear to the heart of the miner, who has decided to refer the question of the nationalization of mines also to the congress. Contrary to general opinion, the miners at a special conference called to consider the government's decision in regard to the Sankey report, declined to declare for direct action to force the issue. What is regarded as a distinct "climb down" by the miners' leaders is really what military critics describe as a strategical movement to the rear, and Mr. Smillie has simply revealed his consistency in submitting the question for consideration to the larger and wider trade union movement.

Reasons for Nationalization

The president of the Miners Federation has repeatedly and consistently emphasized the point that in advocating the nationalization of mines he was actuated as much by the needs of the entire community as by the demands of the miners.

"Now, then," say the miners, in effect, to their fellow trade unionists assembled in congress, "this question affects you as deeply as it affects us. What do you intend to do about it? We have shown you the enormous profits taken out of the industry and out of your pockets as consumers; we have proved that the mines are not run on economic lines; that they are extravagant and wasteful in their methods. What action do you intend to take to give effect to the only proposal capable of bringing order out of chaos, contentment where there is now dissatisfaction?"

Through their president the members of the executive expressed themselves as deeply alarmed at the continued fall in output, the responsibility

for which they again attributed to the colliery managements. Reiterating their demands for an inquiry into the matter, William Brace, M.P., said that "Coal is of more value now than gold," and expressed his surprise that the government was seemingly so indifferent to the dwindling output that it refused to conduct a thorough investigation as to place the responsibility on the proper persons.

Fall in Coal Output

No one with a sense of communal responsibility can regard the figures published by the Board of Trade with any degree of equanimity. From the last week in May, when the total output of coal for Great Britain was 4,812,895 tons, it had fallen to 2,642,895 in the first week in August.

These figures do not, fortunately indicate faithfully the position, which is not quite so alarming as the first glance might lead one to believe, covering as they do the summer holiday season and the strike among the Yorkshire miners. Still the situation is grave enough, and judging by the speeches of the miners' leaders, there is no apparent desire on their part to use their influence to improve matters under conditions which they claim are responsible for the chaos and diminishing output. "The existing machinery," they say, in effect, "has been condemned by every member of the Coal Commission. Whatever our various opinions on other questions concerning the coal fields, we are in perfect agreement in regard to the extravagance and waste of the present methods. All that the government proposes to do is to patch up here and there the existing machinery. It cannot be done."

"Let the government take over the mines on behalf of the Nation and we will devote every ounce of energy and influence which we possess to a thorough reorganization of the industry and to creating that feeling of social consciousness among the miners that must redound to the welfare of the whole community."

It may be regarded as a pretty story, but it is the honest conviction of exceedingly moderate men like Mr. Brace, Tom Richards, M.P., and a host of others; men who have lived their whole lives among the mines, who have themselves worked on the coal face and have achieved reputations for organizing capacity.

These men will speak to the Trades Union Congress on this absorbing question, and it will be no easy task for the Parliamentary Committee to evade the efforts of the direct action enthusiasts, who see in the present situation the opportunity of a lifetime to give effect to their cherished ambitions.

MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—C. A. McCurdy, M.P., speaking at meeting of the Consumers Council recently, said:

"It must be born in mind that the Ministry of Food is a ministry created as a temporary department, and is still only entitled to regard itself as a temporary ministry, and there are some things which it would be inexpedient for such a ministry to interfere with."

The Consumers Council demands that steps should be taken to eliminate a large part of the profits now made by middlemen in the distributive trades, and so reduce prices. There are two classes of middlemen—first the class that always comes into existence when there is any rise in prices, and sees the opportunity to step in and further enhance prices for its own profit. We are taking drastic steps, mainly by a system of licenses in certain trades, which insure that no person who is not legitimately interested in the trade shall be allowed to come in and make profits. We are endeavoring to eliminate the speculator altogether.

French Mandate for Syria

The general position, however, is unaltered by this incident. The French are anxious to take over the mandate for Syria, although they have not the forces necessary to do so, and they are evidently wishful to include Damascus, where sentiment is very strongly pro-Arab. On the other hand, the Arabs regard Palestine as part of Syria, which is certainly not the British standpoint. The immediate cause of trouble would seem to be the disposition of the French to insure the materialization of their mandate before the treaty with Turkey has been even considered, to disregard the strength of Arab feeling, and to attempt to administer the country without being in a position effectively to do so.

The British authorities on the spot realize that the situation is distinctly dangerous, and might become critical, not merely for the French, but for Great Britain as well. They are therefore disposed to take a rather stronger line locally than the French like, but after all, if there is to be a satisfactory adjustment of the Turkish situation without the outbreak of further hostilities, allied authority must, for the time being, rest in the hands of the power which alone is able to exercise it. Great Britain has an understanding with the Arabs which she must carry out, and negotiations in Paris, with respect to which Field Marshal Allenby's advice will be very helpful, are aimed at finding some understanding which will be satisfactory to everybody. The one great danger lies in delay in reaching a policy.

COMMENT ON IRISH LOAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—An article in the Sinn Fein organ, New Ireland, advocating propaganda for the quarter million loan about to be launched in Ireland, says it would be unwise to form the district committees of subcommittees for this purpose from the membership of the local Sinn Fein clubs, as the recent secretarial report disclosed the unpleasant fact that these clubs could not even collect enough money for their own affiliation fees.

DIFFICULTIES OF TURKISH QUESTION

British Government Is Trying to Reach Settlement Which Will Satisfy Entente Powers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The British Government is face to face with a very difficult problem of the war in its efforts to reach a satisfactory settlement of the Turkish question, which will meet with the approval of all the Entente Powers. On the one hand

there is a very strong pro-Muhammadan Party, not necessarily sympathetic to the Turkish Government, but apprehensive of the effect of an anti-Muhammadan policy upon the peace of the mid-East and upon British prestige in India. This party favors the maintenance of Turkish domination very much as it is now, but with a certain amount of protection for such races as the Armenians. It overlooks the established reputation of any Ottoman Government to misrule its subjects, but it fears that if Turkey is divided up in any way, constant unrest is certain in the whole of the Muhammadan world. On the other hand, there is a party which favors complete independence for those races in Asia Minor which Turkey has so notoriously misgoverned. These two parties represent what one may call the sentimental side of opinion on the Turkish question.

On the practical side there are equally great divergencies of opinion. In European Turkey the Entente Powers have to face the claim of Greece to the greater portion of Thrace, which was left to Turkey as a result of the Balkan War. In Asia Minor the problems are still more trying, and are largely due to secret agreements.

The ordinance prohibiting private

imports of gold and silver should not be revoked, as their continuance created a demand for money silver in place of bar gold and bar silver, which the people wanted and were unable to get. This demand resulted in an unnecessary and uncalled-for addition to the rupee currency with an inflating influence on prices. India, as a creditor country, could easily draw the bar gold and silver she wanted and the revocation of the ordinances was now necessary. He referred to the popularity of currency notes among the ryots in recent months and proposed that the government should enhance its popularity further by allowing a rebate to cultivators on payments of installments of land revenue in advance.

Sir Jamsedji then briefly sketched the vicissitudes through which the Bombay textile industry had passed, though it had on the whole done well, he said. He drew attention to the serious falling off in exports of twist and yarn to China and other countries, and to the enormous increase in exports of piece goods from Japan. The arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay were far greater than had been anticipated. The crop turned out well and owing to scarcity of ocean freight

and the absence of inquiry from the Continent, prices ruled low and helped the local mills to get supplies comparatively cheap. Stocks in Bombay were exceptionally heavy, but prices were likely to be maintained.

GREEK INTERESTS IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—As a result of the visit of the commercial delegation from Greece to Great Britain last year, there has been opened a Greek Interests Bureau in Dorland House, 16 Regent Street, the building so closely associated with Nash, the famous architect of the Quadrant.

The bureau is primarily concerned in the advancement of the joint interests of Greece and Britain in all matters agricultural, industrial, and mercantile.

Other phases in the relations of the two countries, however, will not be ignored. When suitable and adequate hotel accommodation has been provided in classical or attractive parts of Greece, special attention will be given to the promotion of tourist traffic, and matters literary, artistic, and scholarly also fall within the scope of the program.

EMBASSY AT BERLIN MAY BE RETAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, indicated on Wednesday that the United States would not reduce its embassy at Berlin to a legation. He said no decision had been made by the department, and he gave only his own opinion, but the inference was that this government believes Germany will continue to be recognized among the great powers after peace is established.

It also was intimated that this government had not considered reducing its embassy in Russia to a legation, an action which already has been taken by Spain.

SUGAR FOR HONEY BEES

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

SYRACUSE, New York—Forty-five thousand pounds of granulated sugar arrived here on Wednesday, and will be distributed to bee keepers in nine counties of central New York.

Mandel Brothers'—Chicago Annual coat sale

November sale in October—enhancing vogue and value

Beginning negotiations with manufacturers months ago, and continuing them 'till now, we are enabled to offer coats in advanced mid-winter models—and values far better than those generally characteristic of "sales." Coats of rich, soft, serviceable fabrics, fur trimmed, or adapted for wear with separate furs.



Women's and misses'

winter coats

69.50

Women's and misses'

modish coats

79.50

Women's and misses'

superb coats

89.50

A gratifying choice of swagger short and full length models—incuding some coats in extra sizes for stout figures; in bolivia, plain and silver-tone velours—some with collar of sealine or ringtail fur; all interlined, and richly silk lined throughout.

Selected coats, \$45, 59.50, \$65

Modish winter coats made of dependable, all-wool fabrics; warmly interlined and silk lined throughout, and attractively priced.

Models expressing the season's latest style developments, in silver tipped bolivia, normandy cloth, Yukon seal plush and wool velours, and plain or fancy silk lined. Many with large collar and cuffs of sealine, or collar of natural raccoon.

Fourth floor

Distinctive models in luxurious peach-bloom, soft bolivia, wool velours and rich angora seal—rivaling the fashionable fur. All superbly tailored and richly lined with plain or fancy silks. Many lavishly adorned with French seal or nutria furs.

Fourth floor

Coats de luxe, 97.50, \$110, \$165

Of rich, warm, luxurious fabrics, in distinctive models for every purpose. Many with huge collar and cuffs of handsome furs.

DEERFIELD KEEPS OPEN HOUSE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Wrapped in its shimmering veil of golden haze, old Deerfield was keeping open house, with every accessory of beauty. Not that this state of things denoted anything in the least unusual. For the matter of that, it is unthinkable that this little town of the renowned Connecticut Valley should ever be less lovely and hospitable. Secure in its stirring historical traditions and in its physical perfections, Deerfield takes as a matter of course the admiration of constant visitors.

Sturdy shocks of corn were being gathered in bundles over the wide stretching fields and the air was heavy with the cloying odor of ripe grapes; the village street, upward of a mile in meandering length, was almost smothered in the yellow and russet foliage of its towering elms, the gray old houses still sheltering descendants of those original settlers whose task it was to clear the ground, under the keen and envying eyes of the red savages. The many-pained windows, reflecting the flickering lights and shadows, the mossy flagged paths leading to wide doorways, impelled one to enter and to be at home, exactly what Deerfield seemed to expect, for the cordial townspeople answered every knock promptly and kindly. Only the rapid passing of time prevented the visitor from watching numbers of the women of the place, busy at the homely, painstakingly exquisite labors which their mothers and grandmothers performed before them.

An Old Industry

One may not say just when or how the Deerfield Industries came into being, for in some degree they have always existed. At all times there have been some who rejoiced to sew their treasured bits of cloth or of silk into rag rugs; some who, if they did not actually operate the spinning wheel or the loom, delighted to embroider fine linens in quaint old stitches; some who made for their own homes and for those of a few neighbors, perhaps, netted fringes for the adornment of the heirloom four-posters. These women never dreamed of calling attention to their work, while outsiders had no thought or inclination to search it out. As country people, today living in remote places, are still producing many of their own necessities, just so were the women of Deerfield quietly going about their accustomed ways.

There came a time when, under the inspiration of Ruskin and of William Morris, many were joining in the movement to improve the shape and color of everyday possessions and to encourage the making of tasteful things in humble cottages and beside home fireplaces; and Deerfield was one of the early communities to realize that inherited treasures, inherited skill, might be utilized in broad channels. It was almost exactly 20 years ago that a plan to work in common was resolved upon. An exhibition was held, contributions being sent in by the makers of palm leaf baskets, of embroideries, of iron work, or jewelry, candlesticks, or photographs. It was a striking exhibit, and the number who came, approved, and bought was doubtless, if the truth were known, a great astonishment to the modest homemakers. Never before had they realized the extent of the demand for such objects. Already there were established in the town two women who had come to Deerfield for the purpose of embroidering and selling blue and white work, their output being conspicuous at this exhibit of 1899. But now the town was canvassed and nearly every one found that she had some accomplishment which might be turned to good account. The Society of Arts and Crafts was organized in 1901; in 1906 the Society of Blue and White Needlework withdrew and the Society of Deerfield Industries took its name, the latter made up of townswomen whose families have lived for generations in the place. Just as was their usual custom, individuals continued to plan and execute their work at home, in most cases also showing and selling it there; the secretary of the society simply acting as common spokesman, arranging for exhibitions and looking after the welfare of all.

Heirloom Patterns

It is interesting to understand in what ways these women have used their inheritance. One lady who had devoted 25 years to the making of netted testers, tasseled borders, and tufted coverlets, explained her method of copying many of the pieces which have come down to her from members of her family. On a small table, she displayed a charmingly designed and worked doily, once a wedding present of her mother; this she copied for her customers, as nearly as might be. She also collected many scraps of

fringes and borders which have reached her in various ways, perhaps being sent in as patterns; others for repairing or copying. Always she inquired the name of the pattern or the odd stitch in the border, and these names she has gathered from far and wide, amused to note the persistence of the most remarkable terms throughout various parts of the country. "Queen's Household," "Farmer's Fancy," "Dancing Girls," "Matrimony," "Moonshine"—the list was a long and quaint one. The uninformed found it difficult to trace these stitches through yarns of differing thickness, utilized in various ways. "Dancing Girls" were recognizable in jolly little bobbing tassels; but to trace "Barleycorn" and "Pineapple," to know which was netting as distinguished from knotting or tying, these were grave problems.

One almost recaptured an old thrill when watching the movements of a hand loom, set up in a neighboring kitchen corner, near which were displayed such towels, pillow slips, and table covers, worked in prime design and pure color, as our great-grandmothers kept packed away in their fragrant cedar chests. Another house held a larger loom, strangely reminiscent of "Silas Marner," having in all likelihood been made in England; the owner used wools or silks, or, preferably, Kentucky homespuns, weaving rugs in soft and contrasting colors, to fit any prescribed scheme of decoration. Another displayed the most enormous assortment of baskets, of all sizes, shapes, and purposes, worked out in raffia, sweet grass, pussy willow twigs, and other local materials. Certain others actually displayed landscapes upon their sides, the dyes being of American extraction, for the ladies of Deerfield have learned much since they entered the business world; however, the members of the Blue and White Society still use, to some extent, the imported indigos, the delicious yellows and purples and deep rose hues.

One fascinating display was that of the dolls. Carefully and lovingly, these character dolls have been planned and outfitted to portray real girls and boys who lived in the days when any small citizen of Deerfield might be carried off by the Indians

examined. Without, all was as serene, as shadowed by overhanging elms and upspringing tall grasses and wild flowers, as the photographs within bear testimony. Odd that one should be forced to journey to the western part of the State of Massachusetts to find such photographs as these; yet, perhaps not, either, when one realized how the photographers loved the

and go, but they are metrically correct and the rhymes are good. Good lyrics cry out for good singing, and this is furnished in admirable style. The production has in Mr. Rodger a tactful musical director blessed with taste and above all with a sense of proportion. His chief duty, as he, with rare discrimination sees it, is to keep the orchestra down

rest home at Ayer, Massachusetts, was purchased and equipped, an overseas kitchen was maintained and 50 French children were supported. Mrs. Ella A. Gleason, of Winchester, Massachusetts, was reelected president. Miss Caroline M. Caswell, vice-president, resigned, and her place was filled by Mrs. Alice G. Roper of Wollaston, Massachusetts. Mrs. Mary Frost, treasurer, also resigned and was replaced by Mrs. Helen H. Worrell, of Dorchester, Massachusetts.

LIBRARY SERVICE EXPANSION URGED

Convention Hears Proposal to Extend War Work to All Branches of Federal Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Dr. Frank P. Hill, of Brooklyn, New York, who was chairman of the finance committee of the war service of the American Library Association, told the members of the Massachusetts and Western Massachusetts Library clubs in their joint meeting here yesterday how the valuable experience gained by the association in war work could be turned to practical peace-time use in a way that will greatly extend the influence of the libraries.

There remains, he said, between \$50,000 and \$600,000 of the \$2,000,000 war-work fund unused because of the cessation of hostilities. The association would divert this money to a library-work program that would enable it to maintain its position of service attained during the war. It would establish library service not only in the regular branches of the army and navy and coast artillery, but would extend it to the coast guards, the lighthouses, lightships, and, in fact, to all federal service branches where reading facilities are scanty.

Dr. Hill sees great possibilities in the establishment of branch libraries in large industrial plants, especially as an impetus to education among workers of foreign birth.

Permission of the committee of 11 of the United War Work Council and of the President will be necessary to the use of the funds as indicated.

In order that the interest of the 40,000 library trustees of the country may be aroused in the affairs of the association, Dr. Hill proposed sectional conferences wherein groups of library trustees could go into the subject of universal library service.

Miss E. Kathleen Jones, of Boston, told of the work of keeping the members of the state guard supplied with good reading during their duty in connection with the Boston police strike. She emphasized the desirability of putting such work on a permanent basis.

PENNIES IN CIRCULATION

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Ray Baker, Director of the United States Mints, on Wednesday at a conference of assay experts, said that all the mints in the country were turning out 75,000,000 pennies monthly and that there were now 3,500,000,000 in circulation.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph by Frances and Mary Allen, Deerfield, Mass.

The main street of Deerfield



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph by Frances and Mary Allen, Deerfield, Mass.

A Deerfield doorway

into captivity; or, if better fortune were in store for him, hidden away in a secret cupboard or stair while the elders frightened off the fearsome interlopers with gunpowder, fired from the overhanging stories of the old houses. These dolls, with their old-fashioned names, once belonging to real children, taught many a lesson in the history of old Deerfield, the scene of so many terrible encounters with the savages. In this shop was a model of the celebrated "Indian House," which it was delightful to study before turning the corner to visit the one-time home of John Williams, first pastor of the town, whose parishioners gave him this stately dwelling as proof of their gratitude for his return from a long Indian captivity in Canada.

Yet it was hard to visualize all this strife and torment, while sauntering along the village street to the house where the photographs were to be

and the breeze was as winning as on any June day. One mused upon the lessons, set forth by the dwellers of these old gray homesteads. In these difficult days of labor and production, of diminishing supply and unwaning demand, here was a group of women, beholden to no one for their daily needs, able themselves to produce much that was useful as well as beautiful, and finding great joy in their simple daily tasks.

These not only have the desired snap

Civilians Buy Army Raincoats

From Government Contractors at Cost

THE PEERLESS CO., Dept. 130, 80 Branford Place, Newark, N. J. \$7.50 will ship, postpaid, insured, to you direct on receipt of

The one type of Raincoat both waterproof and sanitary. The result of two years' experimentation by army experts. Made strictly to government specifications of government inspected cloth, guaranteed durable and fast color. No wet can get through—hermetically cemented, storm-proof collar with storm-proof tab, interlocking fly front, adjustable fastenings around wrists, side pockets with additional slit to reach inside clothing without opening coat. Back is sanitarily ventilated, concealed by duplex yoke, giving cape effect. Because the war ended unexpectedly and military requirements ceased, civilians may buy these government approved raincoats at factory cost

\$7.50

OFFICERS' DOUBLE—With inverted pleat down back; belt all around with buckle; convertible collar; outside patch pockets with flaps; buckled wrist fastenings. Retailed during war for \$25 to \$30. Delivered free to your door on receipt of \$12.00. Ladies' Models made of same material \$8.00.

WHEN ORDERING, STATE CHEST MEASUREMENT

If not satisfied, return coat and money will be refunded

Bouvé-Sterling SHOES for MEN

Dependable Quality
Economically Priced

FOUR BOSTON STORES

108 Summer Street 122 Washington Street 98 Washington Street
13 Water Street (14 Spring Lane)

THEATERS

"Fair Helen"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
"Fair Helen," musical fantasy by Offenbach, book by Austin Strong, lyrics by Charles Hanson Towne, settings by Joseph Urban, costumes by C. B. Falls. Presented at first metropolitan performance

and go, but they are metrically correct and the rhymes are good.

Good lyrics cry out for good singing, and this is furnished in admirable style. The production has in Mr. Rodger a tactful musical director blessed with taste and above all with a sense of proportion. His chief duty, as he, with rare discrimination sees it, is to keep the orchestra down

rest home at Ayer, Massachusetts, was purchased and equipped, an overseas kitchen was maintained and 50 French children were supported. Mrs. Ella A. Gleason, of Winchester, Massachusetts, was reelected president. Miss Caroline M. Caswell, vice-president, resigned, and her place was filled by Mrs. Alice G. Roper of Wollaston, Massachusetts. Mrs. Mary Frost, treasurer, also resigned and was replaced by Mrs. Helen H. Worrell, of Dorchester, Massachusetts.

NEGRO WARNS RACE AGAINST AGITATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

GREENVILLE, North Carolina—Pointing to the many gains made by the Negroes of the South, C. M. Eppes, a Negro citizen, has addressed an open letter to the members of his race in North Carolina, in which he says:

"No one will say that we have every racial desire met, but we are securing gradually the things complained of, and if our own men and women of intelligence in our State will counsel for peace and harmony, and agitate less, ours will be a gain for racial betterment. Let us appreciate the efforts of officials, press, and prominent white leaders who are determined that the North Carolina Negro shall have the best that the State can give. Let us note the fact, that in our State, whatever success has come to denominational and public schools, our white friends have been the chief promoters."

The prosperity of the race in this State also is emphasized, and the Negroes are warned against "thoughtless leaders inside and outside of the State."

SUPPRESSION OF PAPERS ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas—Charles H. Brough, Governor of Arkansas, advocates the immediate suppression of two Negro publications, The Defender and The Crisis, because of the undesirable influence he believes they are exerting among the Negroes of the United States. The Governor is quoted as saying, "I expect to obtain several copies of these incendiary organs and forward them to the Postmaster-General with the recommendation that they be suppressed."

BRAZIL DEPORTS ANARCHISTS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Eleven anarchists were brought here recently from San Paulo, and three have been deported. Announcement is made that the others will be expelled from Brazil next week.

54th ANNIVERSARY SALES of the Shepard Stores

1865

1919

BEGINNING MONDAY, OCTOBER 27

LINENS

One of the Biggest and Most Important of All Anniversary Sales

ALL LINEN TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS

Very fine Satin Damask—Irish manufacture

2x2 yards, value 8.50... Special 5.95
2x2½ yards, value 11.00... Special 7.95
22 inch Napkins to match
value 11.00... Special 8.35

HEAVY ALL LINEN CLOTHS AND NAPKINS—Irish Linen—heavy weave
2x2 yards, value 10.50... Special 8.50
22 inch Napkins to match
value 12.50... Special 10.50

SATIN DAMASK CLOTHS AND NAPKINS—very fine weave—one of the Leading Irish Manufacturer's make
2x2 yards, value 12.50... Special 10.25
22 inch Napkins to match
value 15.00... Special 12.50

LUNCHEON NAPKINS—very fine Linen Damask—good hemstitching
value 10.00... Special 8.75

IMPORTED SATIN DAMASK CLOTHS—heavy make
2x2 yards, value 3.75... Special 3.15

ALL LINEN WEFT CLOTH—fine Satin finish
2x2 yards, value 5.50... Special 3.95

DINNER NAPKINS—All pure Linen
value 11.00... 9.65

ALL PURE IRISH LINEN CLOTH

heavy good weaving cloth—

2 different makes—just 90 in lot—

2x2 yards, value 8.50... Special 5.95

130 VERY FINE SATIN DAMASK CLOTHS—all pure Linen
2x2 yards, value 12.50... Special 7.95

HEAVY SATIN DAMASK—value 1.39... Special 1.00 yard

ALL LINEN WEFT DAMASK—value 1.75... Special 1.29 a yard

HEAVY ALL LINEN WEFT DAMASK—value 1.89... Special 1.59 a yard

ALL LINEN IRISH DAMASK—Two makes. Val. 3.00... Special 2.10 a yd.

ALL LINEN WEFT NAPKINS—medium size—heavy quality—hemmed and unhemmed, value 4.95
Special 3.75 a dozen

ALL PURE IRISH LINEN NAPKINS—only 50 dozen in this lot—fine Satin finish, value 6.00... Special 4.85 a dozen

HEAVY ALL PURE LINEN NAPKINS—Irish Linen—suitable for breakfast, dinner or tea napkins
value 7.75... Special 6.35 a dozen

FINE SATIN DAMASK NAPKINS—all Linen—some 22x22
value 9.00... Special 7.95 a dozen

ALL PURE LINEN NAPKINS—extra heavy weave—
value 10.50... Special 8.75 a dozen

Courtesy the Keynote of Shepard Service

SHEPARD STORES.
Tremont Street Winter Street Temple Place
BOSTON

OTHER SALES
Linings
Oriental Rugs

SURVEY OF WATER RESOURCES TO BEGIN

Special Massachusetts Commission to Study Possibilities of Developing Larger Supply in Various Parts of State

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Offices in Boston and a field station in some other part of the State will soon be available for a special commission to make a survey of the water resources of Massachusetts. Other field stations will be established later. Men, more than anything else, are needed at present, according to officials who are completing the personnel.

The commission was named as a result of a legislative enactment, and will be allowed about a year and a half for the survey. Dr. Henry P. Walcott is chairman. Dr. Eugene R. Kelley, and Prof. George C. Whipple of Harvard University are the other members of the executive committee, and X. H. Goodnough is chief engineer.

These officials are men of wide experience in the line of work that will be undertaken by the commission. Dr. Kelley has been connected for many years with the State Department of Health, as has Mr. Goodnough, who is chief engineer for that department. Dr. Walcott on two occasions served as acting president of Harvard College, and has long been connected with the State Health Department.

Professor Whipple is an engineer by profession, and has been a member of the Harvard engineering faculty since 1911, and a member of the engineering faculty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology since 1914. He is the author of several books, and a member of numerous engineering societies, as well as of a firm of consulting engineers in New York City. During the war he served as a sanitary engineer with rank of major on the American Red Cross mission to Russia.

In a preliminary inquiry, the State Board of Health found that of 354 cities and towns in the State, 212 have public water supplies, and that of the remaining 142 towns, 22, each having a population in excess of 2000, need such supplies.

Of late years, many parts of the State have reached a development, due to increased population and other causes, where their local water supplies are inadequate. Some of these districts apparently have sources of water supply that are capable of being developed at comparatively small expense if action is taken soon, the state board found.

Among these are areas in southeastern Massachusetts, comprised chiefly in the watershed of the Taunton River and certain small water sheds adjacent, in the Merrimack Valley, in the southern part of Essex County, and in the region of the Ipswich River valley. These are the districts where the situation is most serious, but there are many other places, including several towns near Boston, where improvement is needed at once.

HEAVY VOTING AT ELECTION IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The heaviest vote in the history of Ontario provincial elections was polled on October 20. The vote in Toronto surpassed all records. Nevertheless, a situation without precedent in the Dominion of Canada and never conceived by authorities on constitutional law is the result, and in all probability Sir John Hendrie, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, will have to name an outsider to form a government. There are two parties with leaders, the Conservatives and Liberals, and two parties without leaders, the United Farmers and Labor, neither of which can form a government that would have a majority in the House.

The United Farmers of Ontario, having the strongest following in the House, in all probability will decide the fate of the next government. At the present moment there seems to be little doubt that their strength will be thrown in for a group government, with cabinet representation for each of the four parties, a system of administration not yet experienced in this country. The farmers believe that members of Parliament should work for the general good without any organized opposition, and it will soon be seen whether or not Ontario is ready for the permanent abolition of the party system. The platforms of the Conservatives and Liberals are similar and decidedly moderate, but the Farmer and Labor movements are exceedingly radical, and are certain to force immediate and comprehensive measures on industrial and social questions.

With regard to the referendum, Toronto, and Ontario in general, has piled up a tremendous total for prohibition, the referendum committee placing the figures, as nearly as can be ascertained at the present time, at over 300,000.

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM PURCHASE OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—At a recent session of the House of Commons, an amendment to the government's proposal for the purchase of the Grand Trunk Railway system was moved by D. D. McKenzie. The amendment, which was accepted by the Hon. W. S. Fielding, follows:

That the bill be not read a second time, but that the House do come to the following resolution: That the bill proposes an uncertain but very large addition to the debt of the Dominion at a time when existing obligations

arising out of the war and from other causes, are so vastly in excess of all previous obligations as to give much cause for anxiety on the part of all who are concerned in the financial position of Canada and the maintenance of the public credit. That a measure of such wide-reaching character and large importance requires a study by the House and the people that cannot possibly be given in the closing days of the session. That the present session of Parliament was called for a special purpose which has already been accomplished. That on Wednesday, October 8, the Honorable Minister of Trade and Commerce, acting as leader of the House in the absence of the Prime Minister, stated that the government's expectation was that the session would close within the current week. That under such circumstances the introduction by the government of a measure of such great importance as the acquisition of the railway and property of the Grand Trunk Company of Canada is imprudent and inexpedient. That for these reasons the further consideration of the bill be deferred until a future session of this Parliament.

In moving the amendment, Mr. McKenzie claimed that the total annual amount for which the Grand Trunk was liable, and which liability Canada would now take over, exceeded \$47,000,000. He said that the net balance on operations last year was some \$10,000,000, the yearly deficit being in the neighborhood of \$38,000,000. Continuing, Mr. McKenzie said that the annual deficit on all government roads was over \$86,000,000. He considered that there was nothing to arbitrate in regard to the Grand Trunk Railway, adding that the government should be satisfied with the Drayton-Acworth report. Canada at the present moment had not the money to enter upon such a financial undertaking as that involved in the purchase of the Grand Trunk Railway.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS FOR CANADA URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Hydro-Electric Power Commission has made application to the Ontario Government for two orders in council: one to authorize the submission of estimates and agreements covering the construction and operation of an electric railway to connect cities and towns of Hamilton, Galt, Preston, Hespeler, Guelph, Kitchener, Waterloo and Elgin; the other to authorize the submission of an agreement covering the purchase of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company, and the Windsor, Tecumseh Company, including the electric distributing systems in the municipalities of Windsor and Sandwich.

As soon as the Hamilton to Elgin line is authorized, a meeting of the municipalities interested will be held in the city of Galt, and it is expected that the question will be submitted to the electors not later than January next.

The Windsor lines are controlled by the Detroit United Railway. The purchase of the lines and electric system will involve an expenditure of \$2,000,000, for which the Commission and the Hydro-Electric systems in the municipalities involved will issue bonds.

"If the electors vote favorably," Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Commission, said "this will be the first railway that the Commission will operate under the act of 1914, although we are operating between 40 and 50 miles of construction railway at Niagara Falls and the municipal railway at Peterborough for the Provincial Government, but these do not come under the heading of radial railways."

CONFERENCE URGES COMBATING DISORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NASHVILLE, Tennessee—The bringing to bear of the organized efforts of the more substantial elements of society to combat the lawlessness made apparent in recent riots and racial conflicts in various parts of the United States is an immediate necessity, Gov. A. H. Roberts said at a conference in the state capitol under the auspices of the Tennessee Law and Order League. The Governor took under consideration a request of the league that he issue a proclamation designating the week of October 26-November 1 as law and order week in the State of Tennessee.

Lynchings, rioting, and other forms of mob violence, it was asserted, are subversive of the principles of the American Government."

BRIBE OFFERS ARE CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

KANSAS CITY, Kansas—Three leaders of the Rockport Hutterite Society, a religious organization whose members were said to be conscientious objectors to military service during the war, are being tried before Judge John C. Pollock. The men, Jacob Hoefer, J. P. Entz and John J. Wipf, are charged with offering a bribe to army officers to procure the release from military service of members of the organization. The absence of the officers on service in France, who are the government's witnesses, caused the trial to be delayed until this time.

An international aspect is given the case by the removal of the society's headquarters from South Dakota to Canada.

WATER SUPPLY FOR ISLANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—Charles E. Gurney, state Senator, will present a bill at the special session of the Legislature to amend the laws relating to the powers of the Portland water district, to provide for authorization to supply water to any of the islands in Casco Bay, in competition with other corporations persons or associations now furnishing water there.

MORE ALCOHOL FOR INDUSTRIES NEEDED

Great Development in Activities Growing Out of War Said to Be Requiring Vast Quantities for Laboratory Purposes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—More alcohol is likely to be produced than ever before, despite the coming of prohibition, according to the American Chemical Society which says that the great development in industrial and engineering chemical activities in the United States which grew out of the European war requires vast quantities of alcohol as a solvent. Millions of gallons which would have been used in beverages may now be used, they say, in making this country independent of German chemical monopolies, which were aided by an abundance of cheap alcohol. Accordingly chemists are asking that whatever ban may be placed on alcohol as a beverage, nothing be done to prevent its use by industries which depend upon an adequate supply of it at a low price.

During the war the severe restrictions placed upon the manufacture of alcohol from food products challenged

the ingenuity of the chemists who succeeded in producing the fluid from inedible molasses, sugar refineries' waste, fruit, potato parings and other sources, some paper pulp mills contributing their surplus tank liquors. Also they manufactured from sawdust and some lignous fiber first-class spirits which they say are the same, chemically, as that obtained from grain. This is not methyl or wood alcohol which, they say, is a poison.

Chemists who manufacture on a large scale require enormous quantities of alcohol most of which is denatured by the addition of substances or liquids which make it unfit to drink. Within the last few weeks several new formulae have been approved by the Bureau of Internal Revenue which may be used for industrial alcohol.

There are some operations so delicate, however, that pure alcohol must be used. On this the manufacturing chemists have been compelled to meet a tax of \$4.18 a gallon which is a trifling less than two-thirds of the \$6.40 tax which had been exacted on every gallon of potable liquors. The high tax for pure grain or ethyl alcohol was, in their opinion, largely due to the regulations imposed upon distillers of strong drink. If the Eighteenth Amendment holds good, there will be no occasion for the severe regulations which have been obtained concerning undrinkable alcohol in their opinion. Under the present rules, the so-called non-beverage alcohol which is undenatured must be placed in a special room where nobody with a thirst can get access to it and the manufacturer must give a bond guaranteeing that it will not be "drunk on the premises" or anywhere else.

It is pointed out that in Manchester, England, through the use of modern piers and machinery, "man-power" seems to have become a thing of the past. Ships are unloaded, and warehouses are filled, by great cranes. Such practice almost revolutionizes the loading and unloading of ships, according to observers of the Manchester operations.

The engineers assert that adherence to old-time methods is almost beyond understanding in these days. New York will spend from \$25,000,000 to \$100,000,000 for new piers and wharves,

MODERN TERMINAL FACILITIES URGED

Engineers Advise Revision of Harbor Development Plans Should Be to Give New York Efficient Wharf Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Society of Terminal Engineers at a meeting in the United Engineers Building, New York City, adopted a formal resolution severely criticizing the action of New York in planning the development of its harbor, through the construction of old-style piers. The society recommends that the city build modern piers with direct rail connection, and fully equipped with modern cargo handling machinery.

There is profit in building and operating these old-time and out-of-date congestion-breeding types of piers, but the citizen digs down in his pocket and pays this profit every time he buys

Scattered along its entire water front.

Already, the engineers say, modern loading and unloading facilities, quite equal to those of Manchester, are in use in the United States.

Old-fashioned terminal facilities,

they assert, delay ships in port beyond the time necessary, and add largely to the cost of goods through the excessive expense of loading and unloading.

The tremendously important and all-important point at issue is the gross waste—an extravagant waste—involved in the making of this profit, which involves an unwarranted increased cost for everything which is purchased for the citizens or used by the citizens of New York," say the engineers in a statement.

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There is profit in building and operating these old-time and out-of-date congestion-breeding types of piers, but the citizen digs down in his pocket and pays this profit every time he buys

Scattered along its entire water front.

Already, the engineers say, modern loading and unloading facilities, quite equal to those of Manchester, are in use in the United States.

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JUSTIFICATION OF ARMENIAN APPEAL

Help Requested Is Not Undeserved and Will Not Involve United States in International Trouble, Says a Friend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In asking help from the United States, Armenia is neither asking something which will eventually involve the United States in a defense of the Armenian borders, nor is she expecting assistance which she does not deserve, on the basis of her service to the Allies in the war, to say nothing of the atonement due her for what the Christian world has allowed her to suffer at the hands of the Turks, in the opinion of a friend of Armenia in this city, who also says the assistance Armenia needs is not very great and will not involve the United States in international difficulties.

"For certain reasons," says this informant, "Americans look upon Armenians as a people who have been in the habit of permitting themselves to be periodically massacred by the Turks. Of course, they have been massacred by the Turks, because the consideration of the rival interests of the great powers permitted the Turks to hold power over a defenseless people; that is, the Turk, who was armed, enjoyed the tacit permission of the great powers to destroy at will the Armenian, who was not armed. But history abundantly proves, and particularly the experience Armenia has had during the great war shows, that given equal opportunity, the Armenian gets the best of the Turk every time."

War Contribution Overlooked

"What contribution the Armenian has made to the winning of the war has been generally overlooked in the midst of a mass of reports which reached America on Armenian massacres. Turkish leaders have privately said that without the intervention of the Armenians, Turkey would have won the war against Russia. The Turks are going to render one service to Armenia after the conclusion of peace, and that will be the only service they shall have rendered the Armenians. It is this: They will say that the Armenians became instrumental in the defeat of the Turks in the great war."

"When in 1914, the Turks offered the Armenians autonomy in consideration of the Armenians making common cause with them against the Allies, and the Armenians rejected the offer, the Turks decided upon the destruction of the Armenian race, and at the opportune moment attempted to carry out their infernal design. This means that the destruction of 1,000,000 Armenians was the price that the Armenian race paid for its fidelity to the allied cause."

Turkish Army Routed

"In December 1914, the victorious advance of the Turkish Army was turned into a disastrous rout through the intervention of Armenian volunteers and the Armenian regulars in the ranks of the Russian Army. When Russia quit the Caucasus front in December 1917, the Armenians interposed forces and challenged the advance of the Turks for seven months. Von Ludendorff says that the principal factor that brought the breakdown of the German Army in the west was the shortage of fuel, and he puts the blame on the Turks, who did not get to Baku in time. Baku was not reached by them until eight months after the defeat of Russia, due to the resistance of the Armenians. Von Sanders, commander of the Turkish forces in Syria, said that the breakdown of the Turkish Army on that front was due to the fact that the Turks, against his advice and order, had sent two divisions to the Caucasus, where they fought the Armenians."

"The aid that Armenia asks of America is largely of an economic character. If America declines to respond to the call of Armenia, then Armenian territories will be mutilated, and what may remain of them cannot constitute the nucleus for the creation of a self-supporting nation."

"In undertaking the task of aiding Armenia, America will not run the risk of being called upon in the future to defend the Armenian frontiers. It should be noted that the union of Russian Armenia with Turkish Armenia will be possible only with the acquiescence of a reorganized Russia, which means that in the north Armenia will have a friendly great power. On the southeast Persia, Mesopotamia, and Syria will be under the control or influence of Great Britain and France, and on the south, in the event of any Turkish state being left there, that Turkish state will not include a larger population than Armenia will, and since the Turkish fighting force will be cut down within limits necessary for police purposes, Armenia need not fear that state. Moreover, Armenia will be able to put in the field as many men as the reduced Turkish state."

HELP IS NEEDED IN "BIG SISTER" WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Volunteer workers are needed to increase the membership of the Big Brothers and Sisters movement, it is announced by Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, president of the Jewish Big Sisters, of the Central Committee for Friendly Aid to Jewish Girls. The Big Brothers and Sisters, she explained, are deeply interested in the welfare of the city child whose circumstances deprive it of many essentials of happy childhood, and who may even find himself before the

children's court at intervals. It is their aim to assist such children to better opportunities.

"We want 5,000 Big Sisters right away," declared Mrs. Borg. "Don't think from that figure that we have 5,000 little Jewish girls in court. Our work is largely preventive, and there are of course in any large city numbers of children whose home surroundings are so bad that they may easily get into court unless some such influence as the friendship of the Big Brother or Big Sister comes to swing the balance on the side of law and order and self-respect."

"The work of the Big Sisters is social without being charitable. Gifts are not needed so much as friendship, advice, and trust.

"Possibly no other branch of the Big Sisters' organization has such opportunity for Americanization as the Jewish Big Sisters. The little sister usually adores the kind Big Sister who comes into her life, and tries in every way to please and imitate the new friend. It is easy then for the Big Sister to make a stanch little patriot out of the small foreign-born child who comes under her influence, and to implant ideas of loyalty as well as ladylikeness in the small breast."

CHANGE IS URGED IN MILITARY CODE

Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, in Testimony Before Committee of Senate, Admits Revision of Laws Is to Be Advised

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Appearing before the Senate Military Affairs Committee yesterday to answer charges and criticisms made by Samuel T. Ansell, former acting judge advocate-general, and George E. Chamberlain (D.), Senator from Oregon, Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, judge advocate-general of the army, declared that there had been a "torrential flow of accusations impugning the motives of men, until the real issue had been obscured."

General Crowder said he recognized the necessity for a revision of the present military justice code, and announced that he would recommend certain amendments later.

Conceding that some excessive sentences had been imposed by military courts, General Crowder said these sentences had been emphasized by critics of the system, so that the public had been misled. Practically all offenders, he said, have received indeterminate sentences and been sent to disciplinary barracks.

Reforms Cited

General Crowder told of the reforms accomplished by the government in the federal military prisons in 1912, and said that the whole plan of prison reform was recommended by the War Department to Congress before Mr. Ansell reported for duty in Washington on October 12, 1912.

From 1914 to 1919, inclusive, he said, 2902 men from the disciplinary barracks reenlisted. Between April 6, 1917, and August 31, 1919, he said, the average sentence actually served by 2448 men restored to the colors was 491 per cent of a year, against an average sentence of 5.73 years.

General Crowder justified heavy sentences in cases of absence without leave, as necessary to obtain discipline. There were 14,089 cases of absence at Hoboken in 1918, he said, and it was to stop this practice that heavy sentences were imposed.

Change in Law Urged

Amendments of existing statutes so as to authorize the President to prescribe the maximum penalties in time of war as well as in time of peace, were recommended by General Crowder. He said if this had been done at the start of the war, some of the excessive sentences complained of would not have been imposed.

General Crowder will continue his statement today. He told the committee he hoped Senator Chamberlain would be present, as he would like to have the Senator question him regarding various disputed subjects relating to the court-martial controversy.

COVENANT INDORSED BY JEWISH WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That opponents of the League of Nations are impelled more by party animus and personal hostilities than by sound reasoning was asserted by Robert L. Owen, United States Senator from Oklahoma, speaking at a meeting of the New York section of the Council of Jewish Women, at Temple Beth-El here. Senator Owen declared the covenant had been misrepresented by its enemies.

Oscar Straus, former Ambassador to Turkey, declared the chief question was whether this country was ready to unite with her allies "to enthrone Right as the governor of the world." That was the question which confronted the Senate today, the most momentous question ever presented to this country and to the people of the world.

A resolution indorsing the covenant received the unanimous approval of the 1500 women present.

PORT BUSINESS INCREASING

PORTLAND, Maine—There are encouraging prospects for a busy season at the Grand Trunk docks this winter. Passenger sailings have already been arranged, regular service beginning in December, and shipment of cattle, which was entirely eliminated during the war, will be resumed. Cattle will be sent to France and Belgium the stocks of which have been reduced to the lowest point in many years.

MUSIC

D'Indy's New Symphony in Boston Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Vincent d'Indy's third symphony, op. 70, bearing the legend "Sinfonia Brevis a Bello Gallico," which had its first hearing in America at the Friday afternoon concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra on October 24, is written from the heart of the man nobly conceived and nobly expressed. Whether it follows modern French idiom, as we have come loosely to use the designation, whether it is classical or romantic, whether it follows the traditional symphonic form—these are questions of minor importance. The one transcendent consideration is whether or not this is an honest and convincing record of emotions aroused by the war tragedy. Has the writer succeeded in making his audience feel the things he felt, see the things he saw? And unquestionably he has—for those with imagination to feel and to see.

Imagination is required to grasp this music, for here is no boom! boom! of big guns, no tramp! tramp! of marching legions. There is no scene of actual combat; here is the record of a stay-at-home, but who suffers no less keenly because he is not in the trenches.

It must be classified as program music, though the program be not the record of a clash of arms. Rather in this wise is its story told: An idealized France, tranquilly pursuing her daily round, startled by the German invasion, derisively regarding the goose-stepping army advancing, roused to the enthusiasm of mobilization. All this in the first movement, Lent et calme; Animé. An awakened France, stirred with joy and then foreboding, crushing down her fears, but bursting with ceaseless activity. This is the second movement, Assez vite. A subdued and suffering France, soberly resigned to the work in hand, but never fearing, and, though saddened, strong in courage. This is the third movement, Lent. Then comes the outburst for the victory, grand and heroic peans, a France rejoicing with Garde-musique. This is the last movement, Très animé; Majestroux.

Thus is the story told by the observer, always in regular form, with no transgressing of the laws of harmony. The melodies are never pretty, there is no attempt to make them ingratiating, but they have a pungency that satisfactorily expresses their intent. As a summing up of France at war this symphony will live, a popular document.

The overture and ballet No. 5 from Beethoven's "Creatures of Prometheus" allowed incidental solo work by the new first cellist, Mr. Bedetti, the flutist, Mr. Laurent, the clarinetist, Mr. Sand, and the bassoonist, Mr. Laus. Mr. Bedetti made a marked impression because of his large but pleasing tone and his perfect intonation. "A Siegfried Idyll" brought back the name Wagner to the program for the first time since the war. The music was noticeably appreciated and warmly applauded. Liszt's "Les Préludes" completed the program.

A surprisingly large audience filled Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Thursday, October 23, to hear Guy Maier and Lee Pattison play a program of music for two pianos. These players have given concerts of this sort before, and have made an eminent place for themselves in Boston musical life. On this occasion an orchestra of players from the MacDowell Club, conducted by Georges Longy, assisted them in a Mozart concerto for two pianos, and the ensemble was distinctly worth while. If certain symphony conductors could have heard this group of some 28 players they might have the courage to play Mozart with a small orchestra, as he should be played. The two pianists gave a Debussy group called "In Black and White" made up of "To Igor Stravinsky," in which this strange Russian is made out rather a melancholy individual; "To Lieutenant Jacques Charlot," a remarkable bit of writing, full of fervor, with a tinge of martial air and a fine bit of satire in the introduction of "Ein feste Burg"; and "To A. Kusevitzky," the least interesting of the three.

Mr. Sydney H. Nicholson, the organist of Westminster Abbey, writes to the press that it is proposed to form a special choir of boys and men, with the object of giving renderings in the abbey of extended sacred choral works. The intention is that the works performed shall be of all styles and periods, preference being given to those which are not very frequently heard. For the coming season the works selected are Handel's "Israel

in Egypt," Bach's "St. Matthew Passion" music, and after Easter a selection of unaccompanied motets.

The choir is to number about 200 picked voices, and will be accompanied as a rule by a full professional orchestra. As the help of the boys of several of the best London choirs has already been secured, through the cooperation of their choirmasters, it now only remains to enlist the services of basses, tenors, and a few male altos.

There will be no payment for any services, but it is hoped that regular members of church choirs, as well as many who, though not able to undertake the responsibilities of such membership, are keenly interested in church music, may come forward as volunteers.

The essentials are a good voice, accuracy in reading at sight, and an enthusiasm which will assure regularity in attendance.

The rendering of great works in the unique surroundings of Westminster Abbey should, Mr. Nicholson thinks, prove extraordinarily impressive.

Mr. Brand Lane has announced his two series of concerts in the Manchester Free Trade Hall, which together will this winter extend to 20, and are to be called a "Victory" season.

The concerts are to be held on Saturday evenings and are to be mainly orchestral, with the Hallé Orchestra, Sir Henry Wood conducting. Mr. Brand Lane's enterprise has grown out of small beginnings, but it has assumed immense proportions, and the program of music just announced is a magnificent culmination of 40 years' development. Kubelik makes his reentry and a whole group of famous pianists, including Busoni, Pachmann, Cortot, and Lamond, will be heard. Among the singers are Dame Nellie Melba, Clara Butt, Mignon Nevada, and Tom Burke, the new operatic tenor.

To make the season still more picturesque and patriotic Mr. Brand Lane has engaged the massed bands of the Guards, who will appear under Maj. Mackenzie Rose at the beginning of the new year. For the same season Miss Lena Ashwell has been engaged, and the appearance of Sarah Bernhardt at the same concert as her compatriot, Cortot, will give special emphasis to the Anglo-French entente and additional point to the idea of the "Victory" season of concerts. With such an array of promising talent the numerical success of the concerts is assured. One's only wonder is that they can be made to pay, but if anyone can achieve that result it is Mr. Brand Lane, who has often proved in the past that his trust in the public has not been misplaced.

"All around me, wherever I look, I see unmistakable signs of our approaching doom. In the towns I have just come from, chronic hunger, murder, and the license and libertinage of the criminal elements, who undoubtedly hold numerous executive positions under our soviets, have reduced the population to the level of mere brute beasts, who drag out a dull, semi-conscious existence, devoid of joy in today and without hope for the morrow. Surely this should not be the result of the earthly paradise which the soviets were to introduce into our lives!"

Regarding the soviet officials and the Bolshevik militia, Dr. Lopoushkin writes: "As a matter of fact, these men, too, are tired of the position of outcasts and lepers amongst their fellows, which service with the Bolsheviks imposes on them, and would gladly give up their official status, were it not for the fact that they have now cut themselves off from all return.

"If they fall singly, or even in couples, into the hands of the villagers, they are always murdered. No mem-

ber of the Red Guard dare risk his life by returning to his native village, where his father would be the first to kill him. I maintain that there must be something wrong with a régime which has aroused such universal hatred in such a comparatively short time, and amongst whom? Amongst the very class it strove to uplift, to free, to benefit, and to render happy."

"Our doom is fast approaching, but worst of all is the consciousness of failure."

BOLSHEVISM IS SEEN TO BE FAILURE

Testimony of the President of a Soviet Who Has Given Support to the Doctrines of Lenin and His Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Bolshevism has been a complete failure

Europe, despite the high expectations with which it was received, according to a letter recently made public by J. G. Phelps Stokes, from N. Lopoushkin, president of the soviet of the town of Kirsanoff, in the Tambov Government, addressed on April 24 to the president and members of the National Soviet of Peoples Commissaries, at Moscow.

Mr. Lopoushkin refers to his 24 years of close confinement in exile, and in all kinds of revolutionary work, and in different forms of legal expiation for the same and to the joy with which he welcomed the Bolsheviks' accession to power, and his support of the doctrines of Lenin and his party. "But, of late, experiences in Petrograd and Moscow, coupled with the horrors of the ghastly nightmare in my native town have combined to shake my faith in the suitability of Bolshevism for our country," he writes.

On the Brink of Disaster

"In my opinion," he continues, "we are on the brink of a terrible disaster which will give our descendants the right to regard us Bolsheviks at the best as crazy fanatics, and at the worst as foul impostors and ghastly-muddlers, who murdered and tortured a nation for the sake of an unattainable Utopian theory."

"All around me, wherever I look, I see unmistakable signs of our approaching doom. In the towns I have just come from, chronic hunger, murder, and the license and libertinage of the criminal elements, who undoubtedly hold numerous executive positions under our soviets, have reduced the population to the level of mere brute beasts, who drag out a dull, semi-conscious existence, devoid of joy in today and without hope for the morrow. Surely this should not be the result of the earthly paradise which the soviets were to introduce into our lives!"

People Live in Dread

"Nor did I find the position any better on the railways. Everywhere a people living under the dread of famine, death, torture, and terror; everywhere groaning and utter misery. My countrymen, whom I love, and whom I had hoped to assist to render happy above all nations, look at me either with the mute, uncomprehending eyes of brutes condemned to slaughter, or else with the red eyes of fury and vengeance."

Regarding the soviet officials and the Bolshevik militia, Dr. Lopoushkin writes: "As a matter of fact, these men, too, are tired of the position of outcasts and lepers amongst their fellows, which service with the Bolsheviks imposes on them, and would gladly give up their official status, were it not for the fact that they have now cut themselves off from all return.

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"Our doom is fast approaching, but worst of all is the consciousness of failure."

CHINESE BUDGET FOR CURRENT YEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The eighth annual budget for the Republic of China, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, which is now before the Parliament at Peking, places the total ordinary, extraordinary and special expenditures at \$647,691,737. Forty per cent of the total is estimated to be for military purposes.

The Chinese Government now is experiencing difficulty on account of the lapse of payments to considerable parts of the military forces, some of which have not received their pay for many months. In some cases there has been lax discipline and looting.

MUNICIPAL ICE PLANTS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Richard J. Hopkins, Attorney-General of Kansas, believes that the most effective method of preventing ice shortage in the cities of this State is to give them authority to own and operate their own ice plants. It is said that there are more towns in Kansas owning their own water and ice plants than in any other state. Two legislatures have failed to enact a law which would enable the cities to own their own ice plants and the Attorney-General has asked the Kansas League of Municipalities, to get behind a movement to see to it that the members of the Legislature elected next year will pass the enabling act.

| CUNARD ANCHOR | |
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CALIFORNIA FAVERS LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Sentiment Apparently Strong for Immediate Ratification of the Treaty and Covenant Without Important Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—While straw votes have been taken which show a ten to one percentage in favor of the League of Nations in some places, some discretion was shown by those in charge of the canvas, who were ardent league supporters.

Thirty-four clubs, chambers of commerce, and other bodies polled 10,941 persons favoring the league and only 997 favoring the views of Senator Hiram W. Johnson. College professors in practically every city of Southern California unanimously endorse the league. Occidental College sent an appeal to Senator Johnson to cease his opposition. The Whittier Quakers passed resolutions favoring the league. Eight out of nine Los Angeles City councilmen and all the members of the city board of education endorsed the league, as did the city commission of Long Beach.

The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That it is to the best interest of the country that the United States Senate speedily ratify the treaty and League of Nations as it now stands without amendment." This organization represents a membership of 3600.

Judges Urge League Plan

A statement containing the names of the two federal judges in this district, three judges of the Court of Appeals, six Superior Court judges, two former presidents of the Bar Association, and two members of the faculty of the University of Southern California, urged the adoption of the peace treaty and the League of Nations as it now stands.

The Central Labor Council, representing 40,000 trade unionists, adopted resolutions deplored the stand taken by Senator Johnson and requested a cessation of his opposition. In its resolutions this body called attention to the resolutions of the American Federation of Labor, adopted at their last convention in Atlantic City, favoring the League of Nations by a vote of 29,000 to 400. They referred to Senator Johnson, while Governor of California, as a friend of organized labor.

Twenty-two members of Senator Johnson's reception committee withdrew their names from the committee list on the ground they were not in accord with his views on the league covenant.

In response to a request asking Mayor M. P. Snyder to deliver an address of welcome, the Mayor replied in a lengthy statement, indorsing the league and condemning Senator Johnson for his opposition.

The chairmen of the city councils in a number of cities of southern California signed requests for an immediate ratification of the league. Among these cities were Santa Monica, San Bernardino, Pomona, Santa Ana, Pasadena, and Ventura.

Club Women Unanimous

At a meeting of southern California club women, with 300 club presidents present, representing 16,000 club mem-

bers, resolutions were unanimously adopted approving the ratification of the league, and requesting the sending of telegrams by members to Senators Phelan and Johnson, asking their support in the United States Senate on the ratification of the league.

A public meeting was held Sunday in the Auditorium Building under the auspices of the League to Enforce Peace. Fully 4000 persons were present, and an overflow of several thousand crowded the adjoining streets. Upon a request from the chairman for a rising vote favoring the League of Nations, the audience, with the exception of some 40 or 50 stood up and loudly cheered. Among the principal speakers at this gathering were former Lieut.-Gov. A. J. Wallace, former County District Attorney Capt. J. D. Fredericks, and J. Stitt Wilson, former Mayor of Berkeley, California.

The League to Enforce Peace received a consignment of 5000 copies of the covenant of the League of Nations, and copies of the answer to the "six to one vote" objection to the treaty by Frank M. Angellotti, chief justice of the Supreme Court of California. These pamphlets were for distribution. No sooner had word been publicly received of this than the headquarters were besieged by applicants desiring this information, and those in charge said there would be a shortage, so great was the demand.

SAILORS BENEFIT BY PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California—Prohibition has made it a pleasure to entertain the sailors who have come to the west coast with the Pacific fleet. It has been possible for large numbers of men to enjoy shore leave without returning to their ships under the influence of liquor and suffering the consequent punishments.

Navy patrols put ashore to keep order among the liberty parties say they have little or no work to do since it has become practically impossible for the men to get liquor. Sober, the sailors are well behaved. It is only when they get strong drink that they become troublesome.

The difference has been particularly noticeable on this cruise, according to both enlisted men and officers. In Panama, as the ships passed through the canal, everything was "wide open." The sailors were supplied with all the liquor they cared for, free. As a result, there were fights and all sorts of rowdiness. Life for the navy patrols was a burden, during the week in the Canal Zone.

FISH OF SALTON SEA STUDIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LA JOLLA, California—Dr. W. E. Ritter and Capt. W. C. Crandall of the Scripps Biological Station, in company with several investigators from the State University at Berkeley, are planning to investigate and report upon the species of fish that inhabit the waters of the Salton Sea. The party will also report upon the results of the experiments of Captain Davis, who has been propagating mullet so successfully that he is supplying the San Francisco market with this fish. Until the introduction of the mullet it was the common report that fish taken from this inland sea were not edible, and it will be one of the prime objects of the commission to settle this point and plant other species and then carefully watch results.

POLITICAL STIR IN JAMAICA

Interest Intensified by Economic Conditions and Near Approach of General Election

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica—Side by side with the stir, movement, and striving after industrial improvement and development in this island, there is just now very noticeably an intensified interest in the political side of affairs. More or less (though with variations in circumstance) each colony is similarly moved. Barbados is somewhat too overcrowded, and looks to emigration to suitable regions; thus, an exit toward San Domingo will probably increase steadily and not slowly.

At the same time the laboring population is used up within the island so far short of its full amount that there is a great and continued stream of emigrants to Cuba, the United States, and elsewhere. Non-employment, rather than scarcity of labor, is the trouble. Low wages, which have long continued in this island—with frequent grumbling, it is true, but without any very resolute objection on the part of the laborer—were placed in a different position as the war sent up higher and higher the cost of the necessities of life. Bit by bit the demand for an increased wage gathered way, and although the general industrial depression prevented any very general or pronounced increase, some increase has been won in several groups of Labor, and the tendency of wages is upward.

The political stir is partly due to the extra stress of discontent with economic conditions and partly to the fact that in this island a general election of members for the local Legislature must shortly take place.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

AMONG the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Chicago, Ill.—S. A. Belger and J. McCormack of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex. Chicago, Ill.—H. A. Bollman of Selz Schwab & Co.; Essex. Chicago, Ill.—G. D. Chandler of Smith Wallace Shoe Co., 181 Essex St. Chicago, Ill.—J. Schmahl of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex. Cleveland, Ohio—Frederick Roth of Whitney-Roth Shoe Co., Youngstown. Denver Col.—J. P. Dunn of J. P. Dunn Shoe & Leather Co.; Essex. Grand Rapids, Mich.—H. F. Johnson; United States.

OLIVE MILLS, BACUP, Eng.—C. W. Berry of Rawtenstall Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe & Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

Havana, Cuba—Ramon Balsera; United States. Havana, Cuba—V. Perez; United States. Havana, Cuba—Vincente Picazo; United States. Knoxville, Tenn.—R. B. McCallie of Haynes Henson & Co.; Lenox. Lancaster, Pa.—Harry Cohen; Essex. Lynchburg, Va.—R. P. Beasley Jr., of Beasley & Son Co., Inc.; Tournai. Memphis, Tenn.—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tournai. New Berne, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Son; Lenox. New York City—W. W. Bowman, of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.

New York City—J. W. Hurst of Clafin & Co.; Essex. Petersburgh, Va.—W. A. Buffin of Augustus Wright Shoe Co.; United States. Philadelphia, Pa.—P. Barnett; Essex. Philadelphia, Pa.—Henry Bell Jr., of Bell Walt Co.; Lenox.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—M. Fox; United States. Pittsburgh, Pa.—Louis Krieger; United States.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—B. L. Rosenberg; Essex.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—J. Collier; United States.

Ponce, P. R.—Pedro Perez; United States.

Richmond, Va.—H. Field of Hamilton Field Shoe Co.; Tournai.

Richmond, Va.—E. H. Hoge of Roberta & Hoge; Parker.

Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tournai.

Richmond, Va.—L. B. Stern of Stern Shoe Co.; Tournai.

Richmond, Va.—A. R. Turpin and R. T. Hancock of Stephen Putney Shoe Co.; Tournai.

St. Louis, Mo.—J. T. Fenn of O. J. Lewis & Co.; Essex.

St. Louis, Mo.—R. Mathes; United States.

Toledo, Ohio—C. M. Dederick and George Mallach of Simmons B. & S. Co.; Tournai.

Toledo, Ohio—P. J. Galliers of Western Shoe Co.; Tournai.

Wheeling, W. Va.—E. Maxwell; Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS

SAULT LAKE CITY, Utah—Utah as a state will appropriate no money to fight the high cost of living or to battle the profiteer. Decision to this effect was reached by both houses of the Legislature at the recent special session.

NO ACTION ON PROFITEERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Utah as a state will appropriate no money to fight the high cost of living or to battle the profiteer. Decision to this effect was reached by both houses of the Legislature at the recent special session.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Worthington said that it is planned to hold at an early date a convention of commercial organizations representing

CALIFORNIA PLANS A STEAMSHIP LINE

Project Is Devised to Give Public Generally a Chance to Obtain Control Over Vessels That Will Benefit Whole State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—A plan has been started here for the formation of a large shipbuilding corporation with capital of about \$100,000,000, whose shares will be owned by as large a number of persons as possible throughout the State. The aim is to form some agency for taking over from the government a fleet of 50 or more freight and passenger ships, to give the Pacific Coast shipping equipment adequate to handle present and prospective world-trade business.

It is felt also that this semi-public

manner of floating the corporation may provide a method of disposing of the government's ships compatible with public interest, in that it will

avoid strictly public ownership, on the other hand, and ownership by a

few large private interests, on the other hand.

The plan, proposed by A. C. Worthington, vice-president of the Maritime Navigation Company, has been ap-

proved in a general way by Howard H. Eby, assistant director of operations of the United States Shipping Board;

and, it is said, by other government officials, who feel that if such a plan were generally adopted, it would lead to a wide distribution of ownership of the American merchant marine, that would help solve many difficult problems.

American citizens, in large numbers, own shipping stock, said Mr. Eby, in effect; they will take an active interest in maritime affairs and will be in a position to cooperate with Congress effectively in passing legisla-

tion on this subject.

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commercial organizations representing

WIRELESS PLANNED FOR PACIFIC TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—A movement, started in New York by the National Foreign Trade Council, for installing an additional system of trans-Pacific wireless communication has been taken up in San Francisco, according to William H. Hammer, president of the Foreign Trade Club of San Francisco.

"At present," said Mr. Hammer, "international business in the pan-Pacific area is seriously impeded by lack of means of communication. It takes seven days to reach the Philippines, Japan, and China by cable from the United States, and about nine days for those located in the Orient to reach us in the United States. The plan is to have those interested in foreign trade form a company to put in a new system of wireless communication to be used for commercial purposes."

"I see no reason why we should not secure the consent of the government to do this."

ART WORKS PHOTOGRAPHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PASADENA, California—More than 1000 photographs of works of art in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts have been presented to the Pasadena Public Library by Baldwin Coolidge, who for many years was privileged to make photographs of the rare treasures within the Boston institution, being formerly officially connected with the museum. They will be mounted and filed under proper classifications for use of the public.

A California Blouse \$11.95

It is a California made blouse of fine quality Georgette Crepe.

The embroidery is of simple but distinctive design.

It is a youthful style singularly becoming to all ages and is especially good for suit wear.

It comes in all sizes from 34 to 44—colors of flesh, navy with beige, brown with beige, and all-white.

When ordering by mail please state size and colors wanted

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Highest Quality Eatables

Just Prices—Service

Seven Stores

Los Angeles, Cal.

Richer Effects

in expressions of your Home Ideas in furnishings if you will rely upon our corps of home-furnishing enthusiasts.

Beautifying and bettering homes has been our inspiration for near forty years and we happily extend to you the benefit of our long experience through suggestions which will prove both helpful and profitable to you.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COCHRAN SETS A NEW RECORD

His Unfinished Run of 265 in Match Against G. F. Slosson Is Highest Yet Attained in a Championship Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The fifth day of the national 18.2 balk line billiard championship at the Hotel Astor was signalized by the making of a new record for championship play when the youthful Walker Cochran, in the tenth inning of his match with the veteran G. F. Slosson, made a run of 265 unfinished, winning the game. He played perfect balk line billiards throughout the run, which occupied a short hour, maintaining an average of five caroms a minute. He did not drive a ball the length of the table until his score was 133, and the total breaks were only five in number.

At the start of the match Slosson kept within hailing distance of the younger player, and it looked like a long-drawn game until the run ended it. The total time was one hour and 30 minutes. The summary:

Walker Cochran—12 48 1 4 2 65 1 2 265. Total, 400; average, 40; high runs, 265. 65 48.

G. F. Slosson—0 2 22 17 22 1 1 43 3 5. Total, 117; average, 11.7-10; high runs, 43 23 22.

C. C. Peterson, referee.

Then G. B. Sutton finished his matches with a defeat from Koji Yamada. Sutton has not maintained the reputation in this tournament which he held in previous championships. He played a steady, careful game without features, and gained a lead at the start which he increased until he led 333 to 166 at the end of the fifteenth inning. In the next, however, Yamada gathered 105 points in generally open play, and followed this by a run of 115, made by careful nursing. Low scores delayed the finish until the twentieth inning. The summary:

Koji Yamada—11 4 42 2 3 32 7 44 3 1 0. Total, 403; high runs, 115 115 44.

G. B. Sutton—0 36 1.58 2 32 27 67 0 1 18. Total, 117; average, 11.7-10; high runs, 18 14-19.

C. C. Peterson, referee.

The present champion then started his only afternoon game against his old rival, G. F. Slosson. W. F. Hoppe won the bank and, after scoring a carom, slipped on an easy shot. Slosson did no better, however, and then Hoppe, playing open billiards with his accustomed delicacy of touch, made a run of 57. Slosson responded with 76, playing in his old-time style. Slosson retained the lead until the sixth inning, when Hoppe made a run of 97 by open play table with an occasional return to close nurses. In the next he started his usual nursing, and with an occasional break collected 78 more, before he failed on a difficult draw. He continued to gain and finally ran out the game in the ninth inning, finishing with a run of 108. This disposed of Slosson, who failed to win a match during the tournament. The summary:

W. F. Hoppe—1 67 22 11 2 97 78 21 108. Total, 400; average, 44.4-5; high runs, 108 57 78.

G. F. Slosson—1 76 14 9 5 6 27. Total, 138; average, 17.2-8; high runs, 76 27 14. C. C. Peterson, referee.

In the final match Thursday W. F. Hoppe met with the same success that has attended his efforts throughout the tournament. This time the victim was Ora Morningstar, who, in spite of defeat by more than 141 points, shared with the champion the honors which go with brilliancy of execution. Three successive masse shots by Morningstar, during his run of 53 in the sixth inning, were most spectacular.

W. F. Hoppe—137 39 1 10 144 2 16 36. Total, 400; high runs, 154 127 29; average, 50.

Ora Morningstar—0 71 12 57 62 53 0 4. Total, 249; high runs, 71 62 57; average, 22.2-8.

C. C. Peterson, referee.

NOVEL TROPHY FOR LAWN TENNIS PLAY

NEW YORK, New York.—A novel lawn tennis trophy and tournament has been proposed by a member of the New York Tennis Club and should his idea be carried out it would result in the putting into competition of a trophy of great value.

His plan is to have tennis players who possess nondescript silver prizes and trinkets which they have won in different tournaments send them to some club or the United States National Lawn Tennis Association and have them melted into one great cup which shall be open to national competition.

He also proposes that the tournament be held on clay courts every autumn and that it should not be held on the same courts in consecutive years.

PICKUPS

Louis Giusto, the Oakland Club infielder, is to report to the Cleveland Americans for spring practice next year. He was owned by the Cleveland Club, but refused to report to them last spring after his return from overseas.

Howard Ehmke, the Detroit American pitcher, is spending the winter in California and is credited with stating that the Detroit Club would go to that State for spring training next year.

Charles Schmidt, catcher for the Tulsa Club of the Western League, is said to be back of a movement to revive the Western Association.

TUFTS READY TO MEET YALE TEAM

Second String Men Have Been Showing Up Strongly and May Be Used Against Elis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Massachusetts.—Final preparations for the game with Yale University at New Haven, Connecticut, today, have been made by Dr. C. E. Whelan, head coach of the Tufts College football squad. Coach Whelan did not until after a week of signal and scrimmage drills in which every member of the squad took part, decide upon the make-up of the eleven which will face the Blue this afternoon.

The most radical shift in the lineup will probably be the replacement of one of the ends, at or near the beginning of the game, by Ernest Martin, whose work both in the line and backfield has impressed the coaches of late. The retention of all the backs who played against Norwich University is problematical, the sudden rise of second-string candidates and a perceptible slowing up of the backfield in recent scrimmages having brought the less experienced men their chance.

The personnel of the Tufts eleven which will appear in Yale Bowl today is as follows:

S. R. Cahoon (capt.), left end; E. S. Beacham, left tackle; R. Sellew, left guard; L. Pryor, center; J. F. Blor, right guard; A. A. Peterson, right tackle; Ernest Martin, right end; O. F. Keefe, quarterback; Thomas Thornton, right halfback; John Connell, left halfback; William Mitchell, fullback.

DRAKE ELEVEN PLAYS MISSOURI

Coach M. B. Banks Expects to Put a Strong Eleven in the Field Today for First Missouri Valley Conference Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa.—Although the Missouri Valley Conference football schedule of the Drake University team does not open until today, when the Blue and White eleven plays the University of Missouri at Columbia, Missouri, Coach M. B. Banks has his team in fairly good condition and expects to put an aggregation on the field that will give a good account of itself.

The Drake squad this year is the largest that has graced the practice field since 1914 and the freshman squad not only is the largest, but the best in the history of the local university. The freshman team, made up largely of Des Moines and Iowa high school stars, gives the varsity as stiff competition as it will meet in any of its regular games and furnishes plenty of hard scrummage practice.

The Drake squad, like those of most other colleges, has been augmented by the return of many men from the army, men who have had considerable experience in football not only at Drake before the war, but also while in the military service.

Foremost among the returned athletes is R. E. Sprong '21, captain-elect for 1917, who was an all-Missouri Valley and all-state center on the mythical teams in 1916. Sprong entered the army in the summer of 1917 and returned from overseas only recently. He was immediately elected captain of this year's squad and will be the regular center.

The most promising guards are C. W. Amme '20, and Wilfred Creasy '20, both of whom are returned soldiers and both played on the 1917 team. Trescott Long '22, and J. W. Pendy '22, members of last year's Students Army Training Corps eleven, probably will be the regular tackles. However, other strong candidates for guards and tackles are Ward and P. F. Hornaday '22, of last year's team; Grover Lutz '22, a 205-pound tackle who came here from the Yale (Michigan) High School; Harold Ostrus '22, who was one of the best linemen on the Drake squad a year ago; Paul Fisher '21, a returned soldier who was a regular on the 1917 team; David Sprong '21, a brother of the captain; and William Woodward '22.

The regular ends undoubtedly will be William Murphy '22, who was a star on the East Des Moines High School team and on the Drake freshman squad before he went to war, and Cecil Sarff '22, who also has never played varsity football, although he played with the Drake freshmen in 1917. Charles Howard '22, another returned soldier, is the most promising substitute end. If he succeeds in overcoming his habit of fumbling forward passes, he may be able to push Sarff out of a regular place.

A great battle is being waged between Roy Pell '20, and Ivo Nigemeyer '22, for quarterback, with the prospects favoring the former. Nigemeyer was the quarterback a year ago; but Pell is showing more aggressiveness this year. Harold Ebert '22, the one bright star on the 1918 eleven, will be placed at fullback with Everett Brown '22, of last year's team, and Clyde Davis '22, a returned soldier, in the halfback positions. A. G. Lamar '20, and Donald Shaw '21, are working hard for places in the end-field, and undoubtedly will be used in some of the games. The schedule ahead of Drake is as follows:

October 25—University of Missouri at Columbia, Missouri.

November 1—Grinnell College at Des Moines; 8—Washington University at Des Moines; 15—South Dakota University at Vermillion, South Dakota; 27—Iowa State College at Des Moines.

TWO SOUTHERN TEAMS BEATEN

Georgia School of Technology and the University of Georgia Are Now Most Likely Contenders for Football Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Georgia.—With two college football teams, which in recent years have been stubborn contenders for the southern title, thrown out of the running by recent defeats on the gridiron, the elevens which have cast in their lot this season with the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association have just gone down to serious work. Practically all of the teams have their preliminary games out of the way, and today teams affiliated with the association in football will meet in six college towns in the South, according to the schedule of games announced.

The Georgia School of Technology was responsible for throwing championship class when the Golden Tornado on its gridiron in Atlanta last Saturday defeated the Commodores by a score of 20 to 0. The Tech victory was decisive, and the game, though played on extremely muddy grounds, showed the team's offensive work up to much to the credit of Coach J. W. Heisman.

In fact, Georgia Tech has blanketed its opponents in every game it has thus far played this year, including the S. I. A. A. game with Clemson played at Atlanta October 11, when the South Carolinian eleven held Tech down to a score of 14 to 0. Today the Jackets, who are in a fair way to take the southern college title, face a hard contest with the University of Pittsburgh, on the latter's gridiron in Pennsylvania.

There are indications that the University of Georgia eleven may be a serious contender for the southern college championship. The team is playing together for the first time this autumn, but it put up a very clean performance in shutting out the team from the University of the South, the score being 13 to 0, as a result of which the Sewanee Tigers are eliminated from the championship. The Georgia Red-and-Blacks meet the University of Florida at Tampa today, in a game which will be closely watched. Like Tech, Georgia has won all its games this season, without letting an opponent make a score.

There is some interest also in today's game at New Orleans, where the Tulane University eleven will get into action for the first time, after preliminary games with Jefferson College and Southwestern College elevens, in which the Tulane boys easily won with big scores, without giving either of their opponents a chance to make a goal. The Tulane team plays the eleven from the University of Mississippi Saturday. This team has been blanketed in both of its S. I. A. A. games this fall, 49 to 0 by the University of Alabama, and 13 to 0 by the Louisiana State University. It isn't a team to be seriously reckoned with.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL, WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Speculation Proceeds on an Enormous Scale in Securities and Commodities—Influence of the New British Loan

Speculation and extravagance characterize social and commercial activities at various large centers throughout the world today. Warnings have been given by conservative people but they are unheeded. Speculation has very largely increased the volume of business on the stock exchanges of the United States, but is not confined to trading in securities. It is believed that one reason for the continued high cost of living is the buying up of commodities by speculative interests. The hoarding of sugar, for example, is believed to have been on a large scale. There is considerable speculation in real estate at present. Farms throughout the western and central parts of the United States have changed hands many times, until prices have mounted skyward. As former speculative periods usually have ended with a boom in real estate, it is thought that the present activity in real estate markets is indicative of an ending of the speculative era, but it may be some months hence before it culminates, probably not until sometime in 1920.

Specialties Still Favored

The specialties are still most conspicuous in the New York stock market trading. Remarkable advances have been recorded by many, and on top of former gains still higher prices were reached this week. Reckless buying of these stocks sent some of them upward at times as much as 12 to 20 points in a day. This is not regarded by conservative people as sound or reasonable, and is much deplored by them. Some of the more sturdy and tested securities have been practically neglected. Bonds also are almost lost sight of, although there has been some improvement in this department in the last few weeks. It is believed that there has been considerable liquidation by big interests during the bull campaign. It is thought that many have taken profits, even though these profits will be subject to heavy taxation. It is probable that people who have thus disposed of their securities have invested their money in bonds, and this likely accounts for the price improvement in bonds. The ending of the industrial conference at Washington started a violent break in securities prices Thursday in a market already ripe for reaction.

Easier Money Market

As was to be expected, the continued high call money rates tended to attract to the New York money market a goodly supply of idle funds. While the west is now absorbed in moving the crops, banks in that part of the country are in exceptionally good shape, having been benefited remarkably by the war; more so, it is said, than the banks in the east. It was this influx of funds from outside sources that brought about the rather abrupt break in call money rates toward the latter part of last week.

Bankers were not in the least perturbed over the recent rise in call money rates, and were unanimous that the stiffness indicated no monetary tightness that was in any way alarming. The money market is always subjected to fluctuating rates at this season of the year and with a heavy demand for accommodations it was only natural for rates to seek higher levels.

Governmental transactions play a prominent part in the present money market. It will be remembered that some \$145,000,000 was paid out by the government in interest on the fourth Liberty Loan bonds last week. This helped in causing an easier money market.

New British Loan

Sterling exchange, after its recent drooping spell, distinguished itself early this week by a stronger tone. Francs were slightly improved. The obvious influence was the announcement of arrangements for the flotation

of the \$250,000,000 new British loan on this side, about half of which will be available as a new force toward sustaining a British credit here. Measured in amount, this may not seem a very potent factor in relation to the dimensions of the whole exchange problem. Sterling later in the week lost most of its gain, and continental exchanges were weaker. Lire dropped to a new low level.

The British loan's new feature is a virtual call on sterling exchange through the privilege of conversion into war bonds at a fixed rate of \$4.30 for the pound. The sale of war bonds at par would realize amounts varying from par at the rate fixed to as high as 113.19 should exchange recover to its own par of 4.8665. Held to maturity, the bond would yield from 105 at the fixed rate to 118.85 with sterling back to parity.

The significance of the new loan is perhaps chiefly that of a precursor of general improvement to come in the exchange situation as treaty ratification draws nearer, and a wider emphasis is put on the theme of credit extension. The latest remarks of Mr. Lamont, the utterances at Atlantic City and the reporting of the Edge bill to the House, with favorable action likely next week, are all straws in this direction.

The full year for which banks generally agreed to carry subscribers to the fourth Liberty Loan at the coupon rate of 4½ per cent having expired, banks are now uniformly placing these loans on a commercial footing and are charging about 5 per cent for further renewals.

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

| | Adv. | Dec. |
|-------------------|-------|------|
| Am Tel. | 100 | 4 |
| A A Ch com | *100½ | — |
| Am Wool com | *140 | 2 |
| Am Zinc | 214½b | — |
| Am Zinc pfld. | 59b | — |
| Arizona com | 14½ | — |
| Booth Fish | 18b | — |
| Brown Elevated | 68½ | 1½ |
| Butte & Sup | 35½ | 2½ |
| Cal & Arizona | 73½ | — |
| Cal & Upper Range | 52½ | — |
| Davis-Daly | 12½ | ½ |
| East Butte | 16½ | — |
| East Mass | 26½ | — |
| Faribanks | 88½ | — |
| Granby | *70½ | — |
| Gorton-Pew | 30½ | — |
| Gray & Davis | 48½ | ½ |
| Greene-Can | 42½ | — |
| Creek com | 46½b | — |
| Ind. Royal | 36 | — |
| Lake Copper | 5½ | — |
| Mass Gas | 72 | — |
| May-Old Colony | 7½ | — |
| Miami | 26½b | — |
| Mohawk | 66 | — |
| M. H. Nelle Body | 35 | ½ |
| North Butte | 17½ | ½ |
| Old Dominion | 40 | — |
| General | 58 | — |
| Paris & Bingh | 54½ | — |
| Pond Creek | 28½ | — |
| Root & Van Der | 53 | — |
| Swift & Co. | 138 | — |
| United Frt. | 192 | — |
| United Shd. | 52½ | 1½ |
| U S Smelting | 76½ | 1½ |

*Ex-dividend.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks—

| | Bid | Asked |
|------------------|-----|-------|
| Actna Explos | 10 | 10½ |
| Allied Packers | 61½ | 62½ |
| Caledonia | 38 | 42 |
| Colonial Tire | 21 | 22 |
| Commonwealth Pet | 47 | 50 |
| Coden Copper | 6½ | 6½ |
| Conns Co & | 11½ | 11½ |
| Emerson | 1½ | 1½ |
| General Asphalt | 125 | 137 |
| Goldfield Gons | 19 | 21 |
| Heyden Chem | 9 | 9½ |
| Houston Oil | 145 | 155 |
| Loft Inc | 33 | 33½ |
| Otis Steel | 40 | 40½ |
| Overland Tire | 21 | 21½ |
| Peerless | 27 | 28 |
| Spuds | 48 | 49 |
| Sapulpa Ref | 52 | 52 |
| Shell Transport | 7½ | 8½ |
| Sinma Petrol | 81½ | 81½ |
| Submarine Boat | 42 | 42 |
| United Picture | 18 | 18½ |
| United States Sm | 7½ | 7½ |
| United Verde Ext | 43 | 45 |
| Vanadium Steel | 60½ | 61½ |
| White Oil | 35% | 35% |

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|----------------|-----------|---------|------|-------|
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| Am Can | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| Am Inters Corp | 122 | 124½ | 122½ | 123½ |
| Am Loco | 109 | 109½ | 109 | 109½ |
| Am Ship & C | 44½ | 45½ | 44½ | 45½ |
| Am Smelters | 72½ | 74½ | 69 | 69½ |
| Am Sugar | 137 | 141½ | 137 | 141½ |
| Am T & Tel | 99½ | 100 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Am Woolen | 141 | 142 | 140 | 140 |
| Analco | 68 | 68½ | 67½ | 67½ |
| Archison | 91½ | 92½ | 91½ | 92½ |
| Atchison T & W | 21 | 22 | 21 | 21 |
| Bald Loco | 148½ | 149½ | 146 | 148½ |
| Balt & O | 40 | 41 | 40 | 41½ |
| Beth Steel H | 107 | 108 | 106½ | 106½ |
| Cen Pac | 150 | 152 | 149½ | 152 |
| Chester | 103½ | 105½ | 103½ | 105½ |
| Chandler | 132 | 135 | 131 | 135 |
| Chi. M & St P | 44½ | 46 | 44 | 45 |
| Chino | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ |
| Corn Prods | 95½ | 96½ | 95½ | 94½ |
| Crossing | 21 | 22 | 21 | 21 |
| Cuba Can | 13½ | 13½ | 11 | 11½ |
| Cuba Can pfld | 81½ | 82½ | 81½ | 82½ |
| End-Johnson | 136½ | 137 | 136½ | 137 |
| Fisk Rubber | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | 52½ |
| Gen Electric | 169½ | 169½ | 169½ | 169½ |
| Gen Motors | 320 | 333½ | 325 | 330½ |
| Goodrich | 85½ | 91½ | 86½ | 88½ |
| Inspiration | 60½ | 60½ | 60 | 60 |
| Kennecott | 34½ | 35½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| Marine | 61½ | 62½ | 61½ | 61½ |
| Marsac pfld | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | 52½ |
| Max Mor | 256½ | 256½ | 252 | 254 |
| Midvale | 53½ | 54 | 53½ | 53½ |
| Mo Pacific | 29 | 20 | 24 | 22½ |
| N Y Central | 74 | 74½ | 74 | 74 |
| N Y N H & H | 34½ | 35½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| No Pacific | 86½ | 87½ | 86½ | 87½ |
| Pan-Am Pet | 134½ | 134½ | 132½ | 132½ |
| Pan-American | 87½ | 89 | 85½ | 87½ |
| Pierce-Arrow | 76½ | 78 | 75 | 76½ |
| Pitts-Alegre | 84½ | 84½ | 82½ | 84½ |
| Reading | 114½ | 114½ | 110 | 112½ |
| Rep I & Steel | 105½ | 106 | 105 | 106 |
| Roy Dutch N Y | 108 | 108½ | 107½ | 108 |
| Reming Type | 97½ | 105½ | 96 | 102 |
| Sinclair | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ |
| Sac Pac | 109½ | 112 | 109½ | 110½ |
| Studebaker | 136 | 139½ | 131 | 138 |
| Texas Co | 305½ | 310 | 305½ | 307 |
| Trans Oil | 57½ | 58½ | 57½ | 57½ |
| U S Rubber | 125 | 127½ | 125 | 125 |
| U S Smelting | 74½ | 76½ | 74½ | 75 |
| U S Steel | 108½ | 109½ | 108½ | 109 |
| Westinghouse | 57 | 57 | 55½ | 56½ |
| Willys-Over | 35½ | 36½ | 35 | 35½ |
| Total sales | 1,576,500 | shares. | | |

HEAVY BUYING OF SILVER BY FAR EAST

BOSTON, Massachusetts—There has been very heavy buying of silver for Far Eastern account. India would buy this country's annual yield, according to well-posted silver men, if it were available, and still would need more. China has been buying heavily, both in New York and London.

The demands of the Far East for silver have many times proved the mainstay of the market for this metal. Just what happens to the great quantities shipped there has never been satisfactorily explained, although silver always figures in trade between India and China and the western world.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

VIOLINISTS AND RECITALS

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on October 18, 1919.

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The last article concluded with an appreciation of Lady Hallé, who originally came from Prague. A great Belgian violinist may now be considered. Ysaye, now the conductor of an orchestra in Cincinnati, Ohio, was an ever welcome visitor to British shores and to many amateurs he represented the high water mark of violin playing in recent times. In his own style he was an incomparable artist. The warmth of his tone was like nothing else and enveloped everything within its reach. Second-rate compositions under his bow appeared to be glorified; he put so much of himself into all he played. Saint-Saëns' violin concerto began to be clothed with the richness of Beethoven, the depth of Brahms. One can never forget how the opening theme floated from his fiddle in a rich stream of golden melody. The familiar work seemed to be transfigured by the genius of the player. The same thing happened when he played Wieniawski and Vieuxtemps, whose compositions are at any rate splendidly laid out for the instrument, and offer fine scope for a master of violin technique. It would be wrong to imply, however, that Ysaye played no other kind of compositions. Bach and Beethoven were included in an astonishingly wide repertory. One remembers with special pleasure the Bach concerto in E, but it is perfectly true to say that by temperament he was more akin with the composers of pure virtuoso music. He had none of the austerity of Joachim, or the profound musicianship of Haller, but he possessed a peculiar charm which, for the time at least, enraptured professional and amateur alike. He was a master fiddler in the highest degree and was brimful of temperament.

Willy Hess and Adolph Brodsky

Manchester has had the remarkably good fortune for more than a generation to be the home of two of the great violinists of the world, Willy Hess and Adolph Brodsky—though not both at the same time. Willy Hess, the brilliant and attractive, was one of Joachim's two or three most gifted pupils and disciples. Nothing could exceed the fascination of his style or the energy of his disposition. No finer orchestral leader has ever been known, his only fault being that his tone was too powerful. But it was as a teacher and soloist that he made his greatest mark. Catterall was his best English pupil, but since his return in 1895 to Germany he has founded something of a school there and won the reputation of being, according to Hans Richter, "one of the two foremost violinists in Europe." Willy Hess' style was part of the man, all fire and energy. His personality was of the restless order and his keenness to excel made him sometimes force the pace. This proved a positive defect in his quartet playing, as the first violin seemed to play a solo part with string accompaniment.

Brodsky an Interpreter

In his way he was vastly different from his successor, Adolph Brodsky, whose whole attention was fixed upon the general effect and the due subordination of the leader's rôle. Brodsky came from the Vienna school of Hellmesberger, in which musical breadth and incisiveness are things of more account than highly finished technique, and was deeply imbued with the rich classical traditions of music. He was more concerned with the interpretation of his concertos, whilst Willy Hess thought most of investing them with his own personality. Between styles so different it is hard to make a comparison. Each in his own way was a powerful influence and an inspiration. But this may be said, that while Hess was primarily devoted to faultless technique, Brodsky's great affection was fixed upon interpretation. He lived in and for the big concertos, and played things like the Bach A minor, the Tchaikowsky, and the Brahms as though to draw out their innermost meaning.

Kreisler the Leader

Of the younger generation of players of the first rank, the leading place must be given to Kreisler, though Kubelik and Mischa Elman have flashed upon as their meteoric light. Kreisler plays no tricks, on the one hand, and eschews sensationalism, on the other. The bigger the piece he performs the finer his playing stands out. It is only in the Beethoven and the Brahms concertos that one can take the full measure of the artist—his Brahms especially being masterly. He is essentially a masculine player, a real interpreter, with no trace of sentimentality, though abounding in sentiment. His appeal is to the thought of his hearers, and, though his technique is of the finest, it is not the smooth, insinuating technique of some other famous violinists, but the incisive, pungent Viennese technique which wrestles with the instrument and drags from it all that lies concealed within. Kreisler's aim is to impress the judgment and gain the understanding. He makes one feel that musicianship is a greater thing than a fine technique, in spite of the fact that he possesses the latter also. In the smaller violin works of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which he edited and did so much to restore to popularity, he has ample opportunities of showing his accomplishment in the field of execution and of exercising a kind of charm which he disdains in the playing of the big

orchestral works. Here the interpretative artist is eclipsed by the virtuoso, and his little pieces, with piano accompaniment, from the earliest Italian and French composers for the violin are not only delightful in themselves but afford an opportunity of showing what an extraordinary range of accomplishment lies within his bow. Lightness, grace, fancy, and a genius for the presentation of the classical dance rhythms are all revealed.

Kubelik's Appeal

Kubelik makes an appeal of quite a different order. He is a sort of social institution or better kind of society pet. He disarms hostility, however, by the charm of his playing and the simplicity of his manner. No one has a more finished technique, and, like Lady Hallé, he can play his octaves plumb in tune. One cannot speak of his interpretation of the classical works for the violin, because one never hears him play with orchestra. It is popularly said that his fee is so high as to make it impossible to engage an orchestra to accompany him, in his English tours at any rate. This shuts him out from the great field consecrated to the violin concerto. The romance in F by Beethoven is a poor substitute for the concerto, though a delightful little work in itself, and the "Sérénade Mélancholique" of Tchaikowsky is a still poorer substitute for his concerto. The same thing is true of the single movements of the Bach sonatas which Kubelik plays with such elegance and crispness, but one never hears him attempt either of the Bach concertos or the great chaconne. When a highly gifted violinist, who takes captive a large part of the musical world, makes Wieniawski's "Fantasia on Airs from Faust" the chief item of a violin recital, one begins to feel that there is something wrong somewhere, albeit the playing of this particularly good example of a particularly bad kind of composition may be a tour de force of brilliant execution. Kubelik's tone is of a beautiful sympathetic quality. In absolute contrast to Kreisler, he seems to caress his violin and to draw from it the most honeyed sweetness. His style is exquisitely finished, but it is a finish that might be marked as feminine rather than masculine—not effeminate, but the means, but feminine in its refinement and grace and nimbleness and charm.

Catterall and Sammons

In Catterall and Sammons England has now two violinists who challenge comparison with the best of any time or country. Sammons has won his way to the first rank by reason of his exceptionally excellent technique and Catterall by his genius for interpretation. Sammons is heard at his best in the Elgar concerto, which he plays with true poetic insight and uttering certainty of technique, and Catterall in the concertos of Beethoven and Brahms, which he interprets with breadth and virility, combined with the utmost tenderness of feeling and the greatest delicacy of phrasing. Catterall has the bigger tone, and one can see how much, in spite of a forceful and independent individuality, he has gained from the molding influences of Willy Hess in the matter of technique and of Adolph Brodsky in that of musicianship. He is probably a more lyrical player than either of his former masters, and differs from them both in many important respects; but he is their rightful successor, and Manchester can justly boast of having had three great violinists living within its walls. Arthur Catterall is the possessor of a fine temperament and is a thoroughly sound musician; the same can be said of Albert Sammons. Only the future can disclose which of these two artists will go the farther. Sammons makes one conscious of his superb technical accomplishment. Catterall gives an impression of personality that puts the question of technicalities into the background, though his technique is equal to every demand. Certainly England has never before produced two such fine violinists, or held so far a promise of founding a national school of performers on the finest of all instruments of music. There are many indications of this desirable result, for though Catterall and Sammons are the brightest examples of what style and genius can accomplish in that direction, there are many other performers of distinction to second their efforts.

A PIANO PLAYER WHO STIMULATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Among the pianists of the first rank lately appearing here is to be mentioned Rudolph Ganz, who won the intelligent attention of an audience in Aeolian Hall on the afternoon of October 20 to pieces by Liszt, Schubert, Schumann, and Debussy. Mr. Ganz is not to be counted among the virtuosi who please crowds of listeners to the point of rapture.

The pleasure he gives does not arise from audacious executions, specialized interpretation or any other mere emphasis upon himself as artist.

It proceeds rather from freshness of thought and zeal for exploring new fields of emotion. He is sometimes a hard player to listen to, because he never repeats what somebody else has said.

But for those who like to have their musical wits put to work, he is one of the most delightful pianists.

One might say that he distinguished himself especially on this occasion by his performance of three impromptus by Schubert and of the F sharp minor sonata, op. 11, of Schumann.

About the one composer there was nothing too obvious, about the other nothing too profound.

The two exchanged characters under his hands, Schubert taking on Schumann's pensiveness, Schumann taking on Schubert's light-heartedness.

THE GLASTONBURY MUSIC DRAMA

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on October 18, 1919.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASTONBURY, England.—Not every one is able to discern the ever-growing work of genius from its undeveloped beginnings, and it must be confessed that he who has undertaken to write upon the Glastonbury Festival in this and the preceding article is but a convert and not an altogether willing one. For when some years ago it was put about that Rutland Boughton, known only as one of the many young composers who in England write what nobody very much wants to listen to, was determined to plant a series of music dramas about the Arthurian legends on Somersettshire soil, and that he had the cooperation of a poet, Reginald Buckley, whose strongest attribute seemed to be an unfeigned faith in Boughton and himself—when this was rumored, it appeared to be likely enough that here was another of those harebrained schemes designed to shake the faith of the ordinary man in the possibility of any genuine art in England.

Were the dramas written? No, but they would be. Did the local people want the scheme? No, but they would come to appreciate it. Where would the performers come from? Talent would be discovered locally and would be reinforced by musicians and other artists from other parts of the country. Would anyone want to go to Glastonbury for the performances? Yes, when the performances were there to go to. Would anyone pay for the building and upkeep of the theater? Certainly, when they knew what it meant. These and a hundred other questions leapt to the tongue.

Optimism Bears Fruit

All the answers seemed wildly optimistic. Every one with a reputation to maintain for level-headed common sense turned a deaf ear to them. Boughton went away and was lost sight of for a time; it was said that he had settled in Glastonbury. Then things began to happen. One heard of a new music drama, "The Birth of Arthur," being performed with local singers, actors, dancers, with original ideas of stage design, including what was described as "human scenery." The classics of opera were drawn on: Gluck's "Iphigénie," Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas"; it seemed that the Glastonbury music drama was allowed to itself a wider range of vision.

The writer's own conversion dated from a time a few years ago when he went to see and hear a work by Boughton himself, "The Immortal Hour," which was not based on the Arthurian legends but on the Celtic tales told by Fiona Macleod. It impressed him as music singularly full of appealing melody and intangible sense of mystic beauty, the sort of thing which only a man living apart from the noisy centers of civilization could write and which only people unaccustomed by the traditions of the town concert room or opera house could interpret and love spontaneously. "The Immortal Hour" convinced this particular convert that the answers which had seemed so palpably fantastic and impractical were really the true ones, and subsequent events have proved ones all but one to be true.

The Scheme Under Way

A visit this last August to Glastonbury has shown that the dramas, or some of them, are written, that local interest is alive, that musicians and other artists are collaborating eagerly with Boughton and his wife, Christine Walshe, in the production of works of many and various kinds; that visitors are coming from a distance to an extent which, as has been said, might become embarrassing, and that only this question of the theater remains to be settled for the thing to take its place definitely as part of the national life.

Moreover, the motive has grown from a romantic passion for the place and its past into an ideal artistic comradeship between those who are making its present. Glastonbury certainly means to produce the whole cycle of the Arthurian dramas as soon as it can find the means to do so, but its vision is not bounded by that aim. One month recently its activities ranged from the revival of a seventeenth century English masque, "Cupid and Death," the play by James Shirley and the music by Christopher Gibbons and Matthew Locke, to a musical setting by Clarence Raybould of a Japanese drama, "The Sumida River." There have been dances and ballets to music by various composers of the Elizabethan age, in which small children took part with the utmost aplomb and spontaneous sense of rhythm. Again "The Immortal Hour" has been seen, and its performance, carefully restudied, has shown the growth due to experience in presentation. Teachers of dancing from the schools founded by Margaret Morris and others, scholars of old music like Mr. Edward Dent, who produced "Cupid and Death," and Dr. Edmund Fellowes, editor of the Elizabethan Madrigals, have come to add their knowledge and experience; well-known singers like Mr. Clive Carey, Miss Gwen Frangdon-Davies, Mr. Arthur Jordan, and many others, have taken part; Mr. W. H. Kerridge, for some time organist of the American church in Paris, has brought a considerable continental experience to the details of the musical direction. This all means an important accession of strength to the executive and technical side of the project.

"The Round Table"

The last act of "The Round Table," forming the climax of this festival, shows a scene in King Arthur's court

in which he persuades his turbulent knights to join in the quest of the Holy Grail. Arthur speaks long and eloquently of the cause. He meets all opposition unswervingly. Gradually the interruptions are borne down. Attention is caught. A look, a word of sympathy is wrung from one or other of the unwilling knights. Guinevere supports the King, the choir of her ladies raise their voices in appeal. The music rises in a growing flame of intensity. The composer is writing from his heart; it is no mere dramatic climax working to a "quick curtain." The thing is real, for he is living the allegory again, gathering the ardent hearts of today in a cause which is vital to him. At last opposition is overcome, and greater triumph still, indifference is routed as the knights swear to follow the quest in an instant of enthusiastic resolve.

In that scene the story of the Glastonbury drama is mirrored. But it is necessary to be practical. The need, if the thing is to develop, is for a place where the designs can be fully worked out in conditions favorable to an artistic appreciation of them, and the time to get that place is now. Above the town, on the lower slopes of that hill, the view from which is unforgettable to all who have seen it, is a piece of ground already secured to the festival authorities if they can afford to purchase it by the end of this year. A start has been made toward collecting the money to buy the site and build the house, but the capacity to do so is still doubtful. It remains to be seen whether the onlookers at this drama will, like the knights of the Round Table, not only that recital, the tones of his violin made a remarkable impression.

A Varied Career

From that time on, with hardly any rest, Nahan Franko has been in the public eye; sometimes as a violinist or a cellist, sometimes (and for a long period) as an exceptional concert master, and latterly—for 10 years or more—as a full-fledged conductor.

In honor of the fiftieth anniversary of his artistic birth, a great concert was announced sometime ago to take place at the New York Hippodrome. And, their credit, five of the most prominent musicians in this country, Artur Bodanzky, Sam Franko, Josef Strauss, Leopold Stokowski and Victor Herbert, graciously volunteered as conductors for the occasion. It was a right and fitting tribute to the merit of Nahan Franko, both by example and by counsel, has done much more than most of his perhaps more talked of rivals to help his art and, above all, to make that art a vital thing to count less Americans.

His life, a most romantic and unusual life, has been an exciting tale of varied ups and downs. It has thrown him into intimate relationship with scores and scores of the most famous artists. It has seen him rich and poor and rather rich, and what the end will be, nobody knows. Adventures of all patterns have been his. He has weathered storms and shipwrecks, fires, and once an earthquake. When rather young, while homeward bound from Cuba, the steamer he was on was sunk one day. But he was cast ashore near his own birthplace, New Orleans, and hailed by friends of his, who fed and clothed him.

Then he was engaged for the orchestra of the New Orleans Opera House and won such praise by his playing of his part in "Aida" that he was appointed concert master.

A Musical Family

Of his sisters and his brothers—there were fifteen of them—several, like himself, were rare musicians. And two of them especially, Jeanne and Sam, have made their mark in their own fields. But Nahan Franko has been known more widely. Within the past half century he has played, as concert master, with celebrities like Thomas, Seidl, and Mancini. He has acted as accompanist to singers like Patti, Lehmann, Jean de Reszke, Nordin, Eames, and Schumann-Helink. He has been soloist at innumerable concerts. He has conducted at more concerts than he remembers.

When Heinrich Conried became manager, 16 years ago, of the Metropolitan, he raised Franko (though he was a mere American) to the post of conductor at that opera house. And till some quarrel there obliged him to resign, he did good service, side by side with Hertz and Vigna.

Those were among the fat and happier years of his New York career. Then for a time, he struggled through lean years. To aid him in his fight he had the companionship of his accomplished wife, an actress, who, as Anna Braga, had once shone in many parts at what was famous in New York as the Irving Place Theater. He had to stoop for obvious and quite worthy reasons to the distressful task of directing concerts in an uptown restaurant. But, even there, he gave the good music. And, strange to say, in spite of all, he never lost his hold upon "Society," which had learned how useful he could be as a musical organizer. The Vanderbilts, the Mackays, Taft, Whitney and Harrimans, to name only a few of the "Four Hundred" who relied on him to arrange their musicals, still went to him. Besides this, he was constantly in touch with the municipal authorities, who for five summers paid him the unusual compliment of intrusting him with the directorship of the concerts which drew crowds each summer to Central Park.

Provider of Good Music

It was, perhaps, as director of those concerts that Nahan Franko did his most useful work. He soon found out, as others have found out, that the great masses thirst and hunger for good music. His programs, which appealed to many tastes, included movements from symphonies and Viennese waltzes. It was a common sight to see Franko lead, with his violin, the performance of some charming work

A GOLDEN JUBILEE FOR NAHAN FRANKO

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

Americans, ever eager to do honor to distinguished foreigners, are apt, at times, too apt, to forget their own. Yet now and then they join in doing tribute to some American; some person, actor, statesman or musician. Just now New York has wakened to the fact that in Nahan Franko, the conductor-virtuoso, it has one of the best artists in this country. For many years it has enjoyed that privilege. But it was not until a concrete fact reminded it, that it discovered—rediscovered—Nahan Franko.

The fact which suddenly recalled that fine musician to the public memory was the announcement of his approaching golden jubilee. To New York Nahan Franko still looked young. And young he is, in spirit and art, despite what might appear to prove the contrary. For, though a long and very ample filled half century has now gone by since he began his busy life as a musician, he was a child—a lad of barely more than seven when he was heard for the first time at a performance on the regular concert stage. He made his debut as an infant prodigy, at a recital of the since far-famed Adelina had a voice which, as some thought, had never been excelled. Yet, when the youthful Nahan played his solo at that recital, the tones of his violin made a remarkable impression.

A Varied Career

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The Morris Dance flourished in the Midlands. It is properly performed by six men with bells on their shins and handkerchiefs or sticks in their hands. They are uniformly dressed and decorated with ribbons and rosettes according to fancy. Each man dances with hand as well as with foot, and follows in relation to his colleagues a prescribed track. Different villages have their own traditions. The country dance, on the other hand, is quite a different thing, since every one may take part in it, and this, says Mr. Croft, makes it an admirable social function.

The English Folk Dance Society has been in existence for some seven years. Under the direction of Mr. Cecil Sharp, its aim is to rediscover, to revive, and popularize the various forms of dance that have grown up in the English countryside. This is Mr. Croft's definition of the objects of the society, and he says that though the director's work in connection with English folk song is better known, yet his achievements for the folk dance are of even greater merit, and, in fact, unique.

Revival of the Dance

Mr. Sharp himself states that the aim of the English Folk Dance Society is "to rescue the dance from the slough into which it has fallen in the course of the last two centuries and reinstate it as one of the fine arts; and the way in which they propose to effect this reformation is to do for the dance what the Florentine reformers did for music 300 years ago, viz., to revert to the art of the folk and build afresh." There is art and beauty, he observes, in both folk song and symphony, and he asks why it is otherwise with the dance. According to Mr. Sharp, the past records of the dance do not "contain the name of a single composer

THE HOME FORUM

Spenser Marks a Beginning

Spenser marks a beginning in English literature. He is the first Englishman who, in that great division of our history which dates from the Reformation, attempted and achieved a poetical work of the highest order. Born about the same time as Hooker (1552-1554), in the middle of that eventful century which began with Henry VIII, and ended with Elizabeth, he was the earliest of our great modern writers in poetry, as Hooker was the earliest of our great modern writers in prose. In that reviving English literature, which, after Chaucer's wonderful promise, had been arrested in its progress, first by the Wars of the Roses, and then by the religious troubles of the Reformation, these two were the writers who first taught to Englishmen the ideas of a high literary perfection. These ideas vaguely filled many minds; but no one had yet shown the genius and the strength to grasp and exhibit them in a way to challenge comparison with what had been accomplished by the poetry and prose of Greece, Rome, and Italy.

There had been poets in England since Chaucer, and prose writers since Wycliffe had translated the Bible. Surrey and Wyatt have deserved to live, while a crowd of poets, as ambitious as they, and not incapable of occasional force and sweetness, have been forgotten. Sir Thomas More, Roger Ascham, Tyndale, the translator of the New Testament, Bishop Latimer, the writers of many state documents, and the framers, either by translation or composition, of the offices of the English Prayer Book, showed that they understood the power of the English language over many of the subtleties and difficulties of thought, and were alive to the music of its cadences. Some of these works, consecrated by the highest of all possible associations, have remained, permanent monuments and standards of the most majestic and most affecting English speech. But the verse of Surrey, Wyatt, and sackville, and the prose of More and Ascham were but noble and promising efforts. Perhaps the language was not ripe for their success; perhaps the craftsman's strength and experience were not equal to the novelty of their attempt. But no one can compare the English style of the first half of the sixteenth century with the contemporary styles of Italy, with Ariosto, Machiavelli, Guicciardini, without feeling the immense gap in point of culture, practice, and skill—the immense distance at which the Italians were ahead, in the finish and reach of their instruments, in their power to handle them, in command over their resources, and facility and ease in using them. The Italians were more than a century older; the Eng-

lish could not yet, like the Italians, say what they would; the strength of English was, doubtless, there in germ, but it had still to reach its full growth and development. Even the French prose of Rabelais and Montaigne was more mature.

But in Spenser, as in Hooker, all these tentative essays of vigorous but unpracticed minds have led up to great and lasting works. We have forgotten all these preliminary attempts, crude and imperfect, to speak with force and truth, or to sing with measure and grace. There is no reason why they should be remembered, except by professed inquirers into the antiquities of our literature; they were usually clumsy and awkward, sometimes grotesque, often affected, always hopelessly wanting in the finish, breadth, moderation, and order which alone can give permanence to writing. They were the necessary exercises by which Englishmen were recovering the suspended art of Chaucer, and learning to write; and exercises, though indispensably necessary, are not ordinarily in themselves interesting and admirable. But when the exercises had been duly gone through, then arose the original and powerful minds, to take full advantage of what had been gained by all the practicing, and to concentrate and bring to a focus all the hints and lessons of art which had been gradually accumulating. Then the sustained strength and richness of "The Faery Queen" became possible; contemporary with it, the grandeur and force of English prose began in Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Polity"; and then, in the splendid Elizabethan drama, that form of art which has nowhere a rival, the highest powers of poetic imagination became wedded, as they had never been before in England or in the world, to the real facts of human life, and to its deepest thoughts and passions.—R. W. Church (in English Men of Letters Series).

Goethe on the Greek Tragedians

The decline of tragic art among the Greeks could no more have been brought about by Euripides than the decline of sculpture could have been caused by some great artist who lived in the time of Phidias but was less great than he. When the epoch is great, it follows in the path of excellence, and what is of less value has no influence. Euripides lived in a time of superlative greatness. It was not a period of retrograding, but of progressive, taste. The art of sculpture had not yet reached its highest summit, and painting was still in its infancy.

If the plays of Euripides, compared with those of Sophocles, had great faults, it does not follow that succeeding poets were bound to imitate these faults and thereby come to grief; but if the plays of Euripides had such great merits that some could prefer them even to the plays of Sophocles, why did not succeeding poets endeavor to imitate these merits, and why did they not become at least as great as Euripides himself?

As a matter of fact, after the three famous tragedians there appeared no fourth or fifth or sixth poet of equal greatness, and it is not easy to account for this fact, although one may venture to have an opinion and thus approximate the truth...

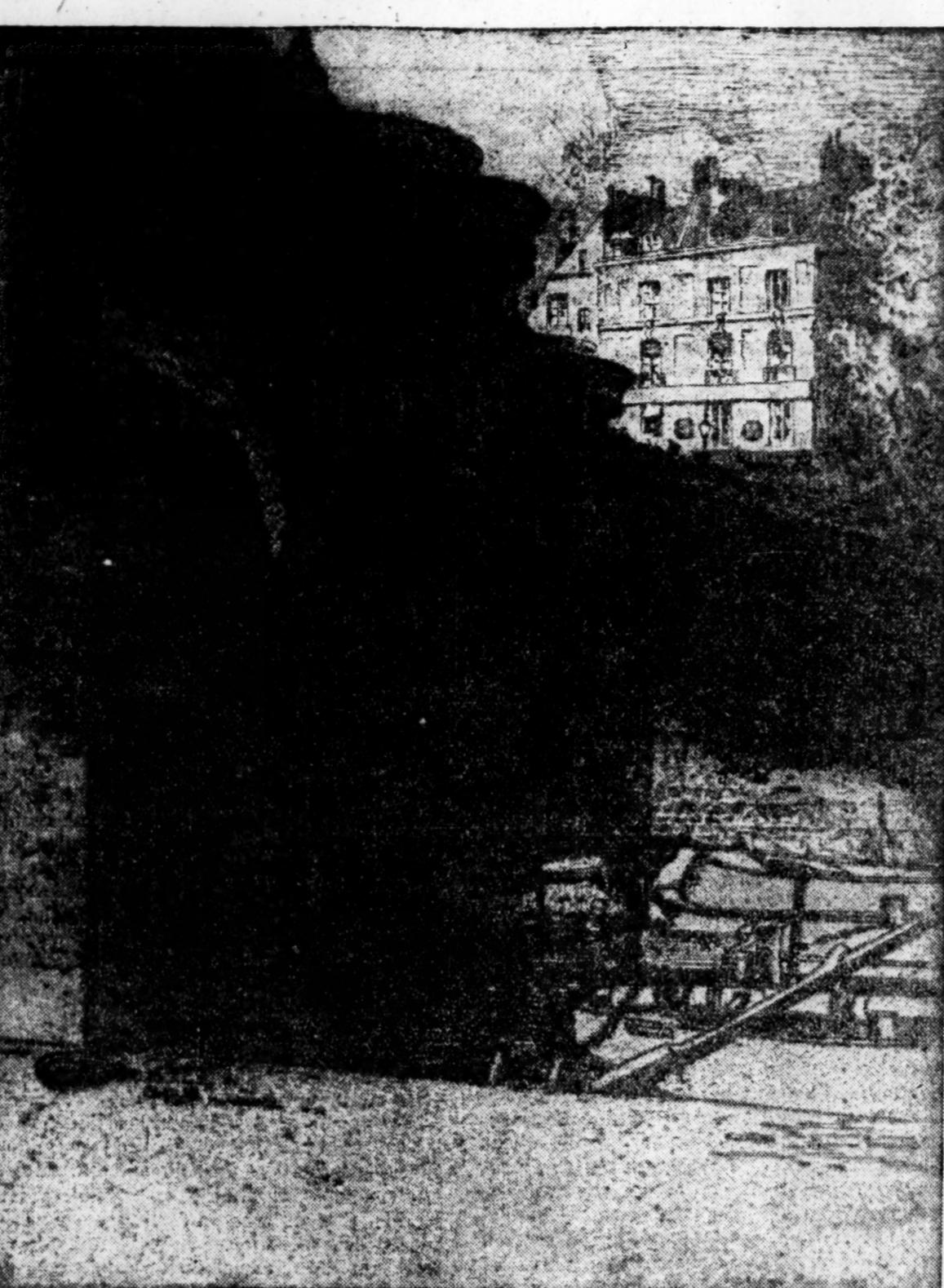
With the wonderful productiveness of the Greeks, whose three great poets had written each a hundred, or nearly a hundred plays, and who had treated the tragic subjects of Homer and the Heroic Age, in part, three or four times, when we consider the tragic wealth already then existing, it is a reasonable assumption that the subjects gradually became exhausted, so that a poet following the three greatest was at a loss for a fitting theme.

And, indeed, why should more plays have been written? Were there not enough for some time to come? And were not the productions of Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides so great and profound that one could hear them again and again without their becoming trivial and stale? Even the few superb fragments that have come down to us are of such weight and such importance that we poor Europeans have been busy with them for centuries and will continue for centuries to feed and feast on them.—From Eckermann's "Conversations."

We were at the President's drawing room whilst we were in Washington. I had a private audience besides, and was asked to dinner but couldn't stay.

Parties—parties—parties—of course, every day and night. But it's not all parties. I go into the prisons, the police-offices, the watch-houses, the hospitals, the work-houses. I was out half the night in New York with two of their most famous constables...

...I went incog. behind the scenes to the little theater where Mitchell is making a fortune. He has been rear-ing a little dog for me and has called it "Boz" I am going to bring him home. In a word I go everywhere and a hard life it is. ... When I next write to you I shall have begun, I hope, to turn my face homeward. I have a great store of oddity and whimsicality, and am going now into the oldest and most characteristic part of this most queer country.



Courtesy of W. J. Gardner Company, Boston, Massachusetts

"Pont Neuf," from the etching by E. M. Syng

The Oldest Bridge in Paris

One of the great works of the period was the finishing of a bridge across the Seine, known as the Pont Neuf. Begun in 1573, and finished in 1603, by Henri IV, the Pont Neuf is actually the oldest bridge in Paris. It is also the longest, crossing two branches of the stream, though close to a point near where they come together again. At this extreme point of the island, and close to this bridge, stands the celebrated equestrian statue of Henri IV, placed there by Louis XIII. The Pont Neuf has been admired, sung of, and celebrated ever since it was constructed, at which time it was the greatest of the six or seven that led out from the Cité, to the north or to the south...

Pont Neuf does not, however, mean "new bridge," as is generally supposed, even by many Parisians, and if it did it would be a terrible misnomer, for it is one of the oldest structures in the capital. The name comes from there having been nine streets leading directly to it. It is the longest of all the bridges of Paris, the length being one thousand and twenty-five feet and the width eighty-five. It rests on twelve arches, and at each pier there is a semi-circular bay with a stone bench. There is more travel across the Pont Neuf than over any other single bridge in the capital, and there is no other point whence so fine a view of the river and its shores can be had.

Standing at the foot of the equestrian statue of Henri IV, on the central pier of the Pont Neuf, one has a full view on the right bank of the long facade of the Louvre, and a glimpse of the Church of Saint Germain de l'Auxerrois; beyond the Louvre stretch the Champs Elysées, and one sees the Chamber of Deputies, while far away looms up the Trocadero. On the left bank one sees the Mint and the Institute, while close to the end of the bridge, on the Quai Conti, is a house in which Napoleon I lived when he was a poor Lieutenant of artillery. The statue of Henri IV, against which we are supposed to be leaning, was the first monument of this kind ever erected in Paris, although this is not the original statue. That one was broken down and its metal cast into cannon; but Louis XVIII had a reproduction of the original made, and it was set up on the old pedestal. The bridge was restored during the Second Empire at a cost of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. At this bridge begins one of the most curious industries of the capital, that of the second-hand book dealers, who line the parapets of the quays on the left bank with their wares, all the way from the Pont Neuf to the Pont Royal.—Henry Hayne in "Paris Past and Present."

have been successful in his effort to express its highest attributes.

We must think for a moment of this question. What is the *raison d'être* of painting? Is it not that it expresses the beauty of nature better than poetry, for what could be more beautiful than the lines written by Wordsworth about Tintern, or the sonnet by Shakespeare of the morning? These express the glamour and wonder of nature; as Lessing says, the beauty of poetry is the expression of things in progression, but the beauty of painting is the beauty of things in conjunction.

I think in the consideration of the attitude of the painter toward nature, we should consider also the attitude of the writer and the musician, for the litterateur and the musician have an equal claim with the painter to express their feelings engendered by nature, and if they take a different medium for that expression their aim is the same.

It is our business to find out what is the proper attitude of the painter that can be assisted by a knowledge of literature and music, for the attribute of one is not the same as the other. The painter cannot express exactly the same thoughts as the poet, he cannot attempt to arouse exactly the same emotions as the musician. The attitude of the painter is such that he expresses in his art those qualities of nature which are impossible to be expressed by the sister arts, not better, but differently.

Nature is so suggestive to those who love her, she is so generous in her offering to those who love her, that she gives to the painter what he can best absorb, and to the poet what he can best express, and to the musician what will accord with his feeling of sound. In this respect nature is more generous than art, because she offers to each with the same lavish hand the material for their use. This profusion of nature may be confusion, and hence a pitfall to the unwary painter, for he, seeing something that stirs his imagination, may attempt to express it by his form and color, when in reality it is not possible, because the emotion aroused in his heart was one which could only be expressed in words. If the art of painting could express the whole feeling of nature, there would be no need for the poet to take nature for his theme; but it is not so, the painter's art is not necessarily better than the poet's, both having the same object in view, but it is different, so that in that difference lies a great charm. The painter can place side by side wonderful conjunctions of color, marvelous effects of light and shade, the subtle effect of atmosphere, and a hundred other wonderful things; but he cannot express, as Shakespeare has done, the charm of movement which extends over a period of days; there the lesson of the landscape painter is plain, he must consider painting before anything, no matter how attractive, if it be within the power of his medium to reveal to others the predominant qualities it has aroused in his own heart.—Sir Alfred East, in "Brush and Pencil Notes in Landscape."

The attitude of the painter toward nature is one of profound importance, because if that attitude be wrong, no matter how finely his technical ability may be expressed, he cannot claim to do. It was thus, as Mrs. Eddy points out, on page 365 of *Science and Health*, that Christ Jesus indicated "the underlying reality of reflection", or to quote the full passage, "The verity that God's image is not a creator, though he reflects the creation of Mind, God, constitutes the underlying reality of reflection." Thus it was that Jesus the Christ illustrated and demonstrated in his ministry the true relationship of man and God.

Father and Son

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THE more closely the student of Christian Science studies the Bible in conjunction with Science and Health, the more clearly he becomes conscious that the barrier which, for nineteen centuries, has stood between mankind and the demonstration of the power of Principle, as expressed by Jesus the Christ in his commands to his followers, in all times and countries, to repeat his works, has been, and still is, the deification of Jesus of Nazareth, and the confusion of this Jesus with the Christ.

Now there is no excuse whatever to be found for this in the Authorized Version of the Bible, much less in the Greek of the New Testament. Christ Jesus spoke quite indiscriminately of "my Father," "your Father," "our Father," and "the Father." To fix upon the "my Father's" alone, to convert sometimes the definite article into the possessive pronoun, as in the rendering of "I and my Father are one," for "I and the Father are one," and to ignore the our, even in the Lord's Prayer, is, of course, to support an impossible case by an unsound argument. Christ Jesus knew, and made it quite clear, that the Christ and not Jesus was the Son of God, and that every man manifested the divine sonship, that is, was the reflection of Principle, to the exact extent in which he let that Mind be in him which was in Christ Jesus. Jesus was the son of Mary, as the entire Jewish race was the son of Abraham. But the sons, or descendants, of Abraham, who questioned Christ Jesus in the Temple Courts, had no vision whatever of the Christ, Truth, which Abraham had perceived, and over which he had rejoiced. They, as he frankly told them, were of their father, the devil, the mortal human mind, and were thus bound by the lusts of that counterfeit of divine Mind or Principle.

As, then, a man gains more and more knowledge of divine Principle, the human mind is destroyed and the Mind of Christ manifested. This Mind which was in Christ Jesus is divine Mind, the Father, God; and in the proportion in which a man reflects this Mind, he manifests his true self, the divine idea or the Son of the living God. "Few persons," Mrs. Eddy says, with deep meaning, on page 301 of *Science and Health*, "comprehend what Christian Science means by the word 'reflection'." And she goes on to explain why this is. "To himself," she adds, "mortal and material man seems to be substance, but his sense of substance involves error and therefore is material, temporal." Mortal man, then, is the reflection of the human mind, and so expresses the lusts of its father, the devil or evil, as expressed in every phase of material generation. But this human mind is only a material counterfeit of divine Mind, which, with its reflection, the Christ, has existed not merely since before Abraham, but throughout all eternity. Consequently, the clearer the reflection of the Christ becomes, the more indistinct becomes the reflection of evil, until, at last, the human or mortal counterfeit vanishes altogether, and the field is left to God, the Father and the Son. "Your true course," says Mrs. Eddy, writing, on page 419 of *Science and Health*, of the overcoming of evil, "is to destroy the foe, and leave the field to God, Life, Truth, and Love, remembering that God and His ideas alone are real and harmonious."

This, it is easy to see, is how the Jesus gave place to the Christ in the first century, and is the only way in which the human has ever given way to the divine, either before or since. The struggle of Jesus in the desert was the struggle between his human sense of matter and his vision of the Christ; the human element in his birth fought against this vision of the Christ. But his steadfast adherence to Truth gained the victory. "Then the devil leaveth him," writes Matthew, "and, behold, angels came and ministered unto him." In just the same way Mrs. Eddy says, on page 495 of *Science and Health*, of the overcoming of evil, "is to destroy the foe, and leave the field to God, Life, Truth, and Love, remembering that God and His ideas alone are real and harmonious."

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There was nothing, it follows from all of this, of the Brahmin about Jesus, though the Brahmin instinct has filtered with deadly effect into what has become known as Christendom, in one form or another. Jesus claimed nothing whatever for the son of Mary, he claimed everything for his true self or the Christ, and he claimed this, not for himself alone, but for all the sons and daughters of God, divine Mind, on the ground that every one of these sons and daughters was the idea of divine Mind, the reflection of Principle. Thus he declared to the Jewish hierarchy, "I and my Father"—or, as the Revised Version renders it, the Father—"are one;" but he explained, "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise." The spiritual idea, therefore, is the reflection of divine Mind, and so not only is the true self of every human being the reflection of divine Mind, but every iota of good manifested in human existence is the reflection of Principle, and does not originate in the human mind: "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father

do." It was thus, as Mrs. Eddy points out, on page 365 of *Science and Health*, that Christ Jesus indicated "the underlying reality of reflection", or to quote the full passage, "The verity that God's image is not a creator, though he reflects the creation of Mind, God, constitutes the underlying reality of reflection." Thus it was that Jesus the Christ illustrated and demonstrated in his ministry the true relationship of man and God.

The Charm of Tree Pruning

The chestnuts are never better than after harvest, when they are heavy laden with their pale green hedgehog-like fruit, and alive with people swarming among their branches, pruning them while the leaves are still good winter food for cattle. Why, I wonder, is there such an especial charm about the pruning of trees? Who does not feel it? No matter what the tree is, the poplar of France, or the brookside willow or oak coppice of England, or the chestnut or mulberry trees of Italy, all are interesting when being pruned, or when pruned just lately. A friend once consulted me casually about a picture on which he was at work, and complained that a row of trees in it was without sufficient interest. I was fortunate enough to be able to help him by saying: "Prune them freely and put a magpie's nest in one of them," and the trees became interesting at once. People in trees always look well, or rather I should say trees always look well with people in them, or indeed with any living thing in them, especially when it is of a kind that is not commonly seen in them: and the measured lop of the bill-hook and by and by the click as a bough breaks, and the lazy crash as it falls over on the ground, are as pleasing to the ear as is the bough-beset herbage to the eye.—From the introduction to "Alps and Sanctuaries of Piedmont and the Canton Ticino," by Samuel Butler.

Lake Ellen Wilson

An oval mile of emerald
Set in a cirque of vast, fantastic
rocks;
Above, the snow fields climbing to the
sky.
Below, far off, the blue mysterious
plains;
A little wind has made the water
crawl;
A little cloud, a white balloon
That trails its anchor down the slope.
Has swept that shadow out across the
lake,
And lo!
The emerald is an amethyst.
—Walter Richard Eaton.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, OCT. 25, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Voice of the People

THE danger of a conference, such as that which has at least temporarily broken up in Washington, owing to a disagreement on the subject of collective bargaining, is that a failure on its part to come to a conclusion, is apt to loom much more seriously in the public estimation than may be justified by the facts. At the worst it means that certain gentlemen, gathered together for a certain purpose, have been unable to arrive at a common point of view. It does not mean that another group of men would fail, nor does it necessarily mean that failure spells disaster in any way. Human tempers are, to put it quite plainly, altogether uncertain, and have a way of proving long or short with very little excuse, and in a most surprising way. President Wilson's letter to the Conference which was an earnest and determined attempt to save the situation, at the last moment, recognized this without flatly stating it; but it, too, suffered from the same disability as the Conference itself: its failure to effect its purpose, that is to say, is calculated to add to the disappointment, and even to aggravate the concern of the public.

Now the public is a giant with what Virgil would have termed a "ghost of a voice." It can, by the very reason of its own identity, scarcely make itself heard in the next room. Capital and Labor roar their demands and their defiance across the world through their megaphones of organization, but the voice of the public can scarcely reach an audience larger than that of the street orator. Yet it was no less a thinker than Alcuin who declared that "Vox populi, vox dei, The voice of the people is the voice of a god," a saying which, from his point of view, was probably true enough. Indeed, some eight centuries later a far greater thinker than he, none other than Bacon, gave him this need of support, that he insisted that the voice of the public had just this measure of the divine in it, that it necessitated a unity of public thought. Now it is because Capital and Labor gain this unity by organization that they are so well able to make themselves heard. But it is precisely because it is impossible for the unorganized public to agree, except through an unexploited realization of facts, that, when they do, the thunder of their voices is apt to sound with the effect of those of the Children of Israel before the walls of Jericho. That is why a movement which is not so much refused the support of public opinion as condemned by public opinion finds it so difficult to develop. And the worst of it is that public opinion, not being necessarily guided by, or based upon, Principle is apt itself to make very bad mistakes.

Still public opinion is, on the whole, likely to be sounder in its judgments than organized class opinion, and, for this very reason, the sudden awakening of public opinion in the great dispute between Capital and Labor, is calculated to develop into a strong factor for peace. Public opinion has no greater interest in seeing Labor sweated than in seeing Capital fleeced. It has a great interest in seeing entire justice extended to either, for only in this way will the mills of men grind out the legitimate requirements of the race. Only in this way, again, can any security be assured that the millstones will not simply be clogged with unworthy disputes, so that whilst the classes fight, the nation may not shiver for want of coal, or go hungry for need of bread. For this is exactly what the class war has to offer to the public, and the public, in the very irony of the situation, includes the classes. When you consider that, you begin to comprehend the irritation of Chamfort, "Le public! Combien il dé sots pour fair un public? The public! How many idiots does it take to make a public?"

There, of course, you have the intolerant impatience of the educated thinker, on the throne of the maker of maxims, with a world creeping, as he thinks, beneath his intellectual level. The President of the United States is a saner and wiser thinker who estimates the public far more accurately than the French cynic of the eighteenth century. The public, he plainly told the Conference, in his letter, urging them to find some common basis of agreement, expected nothing less from it than this; and by the public the President clearly intended to imply not the tempestuous passions of classes but the calm reason of the nation. This calm reason, it may be said with certainty, is entirely opposed to the present wasteful and selfish method of settling labor disputes. A coal strike in winter causes the utmost misery to the whole country, a railway strike disorganizes business, and, like a coal strike, threatens with disaster immeasurable other industries. In each case the issue is probably so technical that it is almost impossible for the public to understand the matter, and in this way public opinion is largely neutralized. But every new strike is, partly for this very reason, regarded with accentuated disapproval by the public, with the result that the strike as a weapon is becoming more and more discredited.

The attempt of Mr. Wilson to take the bull by the horns, and to bring about some general accommodation between Capital and Labor, with the public intervening, was inspired by a recognition of the general temper of the country. His difficulty was most unquestionably with the general public: It is comparatively easy to find the leaders of Capital or of Labor, it is beyond words difficult to decide on the spokesmen for the public; yet occupying, as they do, the center of the see-saw, their constitution is, surely, the most important of all. Whether the public will think that, in the present crisis, it has been well served by its representatives, time may show. But there is one thing, it is tolerably safe to say, that the public will be anything but pleased with, and that is the collapse of the Conference. Nor is it probable that the public will absolve Labor of the blame. As the President and Mr. Lane both pointed out, there were many unexplored channels to success which might have been

attempted even after the two selected by the Labor Party had proved, at all events temporarily, unavailing. Capital may have proved highhanded, unreasonable, anything that Labor may argue in its defense of its action, but Labor led the way with the extraordinary unwise of Mr. Gompers' veiled allusion to a revolution if the demands of his party were not acceded to. When the Conference assembled, the capitalists recognized that they were faced by the most adroit tacticians in the Labor movement. It can scarcely be pretended today that these tacticians have lived up to their reputation.

In these circumstances the President has taken the law, so to speak, into his own hands. The Labor group has walked out; and the inability of Capital and Labor to work together, in the present conference, having been thus demonstrated, Mr. Wilson decided to request the withdrawal of the Employers' delegates also, and to instruct the finding of a way out to the public group, inasmuch as, in Mr. Lane's phrase, the burden of the quarrels of Capital and Labor falls ultimately on the public. Thus the man in the middle comes suddenly into his own; and the eyes of the world will be fixed upon him to see what he will do with the opportunity.

Mr. Clemenceau and the Elections

WHEN Mr. Clemenceau took over the premiership of France, in the November of 1917, at a time of great national and international crisis, he was at some pains to emphasize the fact that, as soon as the war was over, victory won and peace secured, he would take his leave of French politics, and retire into private life. More than once during the past two years, he has said the same thing, but circumstances alter cases, and these two years have been full enough of circumstances sufficient to alter all manner of cases.

Georges Clemenceau's retirement from politics most certainly seems to be one of these cases. Armed with an overwhelming vote of confidence, secured from the war Parliament, on the eve of its dissolution, and that in spite of the greatest efforts of his doughty political opponent, Aristide Briand, Mr. Clemenceau is evidently laying his plans for an energetic campaign in the coming elections. He does not say much. His only response to the speculation going on around him is to attend to his own business, the business of the Peace Conference, the business, up to the other day, of the Chamber, and the special business of his great office, supervising, as he so well knows how to supervise, the government of France. If the Premier has any intention of retiring into private life he has certainly, of late, given no hint of it. On the contrary, it seems to be an accepted fact in Paris that he will open his election campaign, toward the end of the present month, with an important speech in some great provincial center. That, however, is as far as speculation carries with any certainty.

The position would seem to be this, that no one realizes better than Mr. Clemenceau that his war task is by no means over. He might, indeed, retire from his place as "Victory" Premier with all honor, followed by the whole-hearted recognition by his fellow-countrymen that he had completed the task he had set his hand to. But, as Mr. Clemenceau looks around him, it is no wonder if he comes to the conclusion that there is still much work to be done, and work of the kind that he is specially well fitted to perform. "The whole subject in a nutshell is," he rapped out in the Chamber, the other day, in reply to the attacks of Mr. Briand, "that we are emerging from five years of war, and you seem to forget it. I am willing to repose confidence in the French people. I ask the Chamber to give me that confidence." And the Chamber gave it to him by nearly three to one.

The fact of the matter is that the man who, throughout the war, showed himself, at every turn, so utterly impatient of non-essentials, and so insistent on the necessity for decisive action, can scarcely fail to view with distrust the zest with which the party politicians, after five years of the Union Sacrée, are scattering for the coming fray. The task before the country is still a tremendous one, and the great work waiting to be accomplished accords, but ill with this "sharpening of electioneering wit" which is today to be found on all hands. But if Mr. Clemenceau views it all with distrust and disfavor, he is, it may safely be ventured, in no way perturbed by it. For Monsieur le Tigre, the struggle of an election campaign and the clash of party is very much his native element. And, in any event, his political, like his national, outlook generally embraces all contingencies, and sees nothing but victory beyond them.

Improving the Prisons

THE test of the prison is the man who comes out. So said, as truly as tersely, one of the speakers at the congress of the American Prison Association which recently met in New York City. Gradually, but surely, the people of the United States are learning how more sensibly as well as humanly to deal with offenders against the law, and the words quoted suggest what the foremost workers withdraw for the inmates of American prisons are trying to do and something as to their methods. The thought in earlier times was little enough for the man who went to prison, and almost wholly for the community, but the view taken was a shortsighted one, for it left out of practical consideration the stream pouring from the prisons back into the community.

Many of the statements made at the congress referred to deserve wide publicity and general consideration, to the end that prison questions may everywhere be as intelligently and successfully dealt with as they have been of late in certain states and localities. As it was said at this gathering, for instance, true reforms will be effected only when the people understand that the prisoner is a victim of ignorance and wrong thinking, and that the people need to learn that the proper function of the prison is to make, not break, the man. It was maintained wisely, also, that work, with wages, should be provided for the prisoner, in order that he may continue to support his family and learn self-control and self-respect; that his self-respect should be cultivated so that

he will become more upright and industrious, rather than be merely an obedient captive; that the idea of pure punishment should be abandoned, and constructive correction substituted; and that imprisonment is justifiable on two grounds, namely, that society may be protected in person and property, and that the offender may be rehabilitated so as to become fit to share the common liberty.

Just before the opening of this congress, facts were made public setting forth interesting effects upon the prison situation in Massachusetts as the result of a well-developed probation system. These facts go to show that the correctional methods employed by the courts of this State are largely the reverse of what they were twenty years ago. One significant outcome of the change is that whereas in 1898 the prison population of the State was 9500 and the number of persons on probation was 2000, on September 30, 1919, there were but 2886 persons in prison and 15,000 were on probation. This comparison does not so much mean that the number of offenses committed, in proportion to the total population, has decreased as that the violators of law are being dealt with outside the prisons instead of within them, and evidently with far better results for the offenders, for their families, and for the public.

But while progressive penal methods have been adopted in other respects in Massachusetts, there remains the sorry reproach of the state prison in Charlestown, which the State Bureau of Prisons last year pronounced the worst in the United States. In setting forth the barbarities for which this eighteenth-century structure stands, the board was only repeating what previous prison officials, and governors of Massachusetts as well, had been telling the people and their representatives for years. It might fairly be said that one test of the advancement and the humanity of a people is the kind of prisons to be found in its midst. That test Massachusetts cannot creditably bear.

En Queue

MR. WILLIAM POEL, famous amongst entrepreneurs, after spending an hour, of a close August night, in the gallery queue of the Haymarket Theater, in London, is moved to take up his pen, and write swiftly to the papers to protest against this survival of barbarism, and to demand, with all the inflexibility of the Queen of Hearts, that its head instantly be taken off. Mr. Poel approaches the subject hygienically and economically: there are the damp clothes, if the night be a wet one, and there is the prodigious loss of time be it wet or fine. Two hundred hours, by the clock, did that Haymarket queue waste, by fair computation, with nothing to show for it but the advertisement to the management of the theater; and this was more than doubled, so Mr. Poel counts, just across the street, at the doors of His Majesty's Theater: five hundred hours were trodden into the pavement there, and trampled on, by the queues competing for a sight of

"THE MOST WONDERFUL ENTERTAINMENT LONDON HAS EVER SEEN."

The advertisements avouch it, and who shall dispute it?

Trustful Mr. Poel, troubled over the lost time and damp clothes of the thousands of Stepney and Peckham, wending their regretful ways to the tube station and the motor bus, with heads turned over shoulders in the direction of allotment gardens, or minds fixed on the Shakespeare on the parlor table. The self-sacrifice of the world in the interests of amusement has always been overwhelming. Molière, no doubt, felt something of it when he wrote, "C'est une étrange entreprise que celle de faire rire les honnêtes gens." Decidedly it is a curious trade this making of laughter for a virtuous world, a world of would-be time-savers. Those interested in the theater know exactly what happened when Sir Henry Irving conceived the idea of booking the Lyceum pit, and so of keeping dry the clothes and saving the time of the patrons of that institution. Sir Henry had to face a mild repetition of the famous "O. P." riots, nor was there peace in the land till the great actor conceded to the queue the right to get wet and wait. —

The fact is that there exists, strange as it may seem to some people, what might not improperly be termed the queue temperament. Mr. Poel does not possess it, "Hinc illæ lacrymæ," but it exists in abundance all the same. It enjoys every moment of the wait in queue with all the humors of the pavement, and does not give a thought to the dampness of its coat or skirts; it adores the settling down in the pit, or gallery, the turning up of the lights, and the coming in of "the stalls" and "boxes," and wastes never a regret on the time wasted herein. It sweeps every tier for a celebrity, and, having found one, imparts the information to its neighbors with the satisfaction of an astronomer who has discovered a new star, and refuses to believe that it has been tired by the wait after the day's work. Above all it delights in the most unrestrained criticism of the clothes, figures, and faces of those who have foolishly lost their opportunities by paying more to come later, whilst, all the time, if Mr. Poel had his way, it might have been sitting at home formulating suggestions for the Ministry of Health, or that wonderful Fourteenth Ode, which begins "Eheu fugaces," — "Alas the fleeting years."

You might, of course, if it comes to that, read your Horace in the queue. Mr. Poel found there was not light enough, but he speaks only of a certain day and place. Before a matinée or on a summer evening, it would be quite possible. Citoyen Brotteaux, it will be remembered, always carried his "Lucretius," in its red morocco binding, in the pocket of his plum-colored coat, to while away the time, as he waited, in the queue, for the baker to open his door. But then this standing in queue had become almost a part of the life of revolutionary Paris. "In time," writes Carlyle, of those desperate days, "we shall see it perfected by practice to the rank almost of an art; and the art, or quasi-art, of standing in tail become one of the characteristics of the Parisian People, distinguishing them from all other Peoples whatsoever." A question of art it did, indeed, become,

for when the baker and his wife, and the two gendarmes, proved unequal to this bread-selling business, authority drove a staple into the bread-shop door-rabbet, and wove a rope through it, so that the queue holding this, alternately on the right and on the left, might gain no unfair advantage, one over another. Human nature, however, was not always at its best in Paris in '93. One day an evilly disposed person cut a rope, so that indignant authority was compelled for the future to substitute a chain.

That was the sterner side of one of what Mr. Hardy might call "Life's Little Ironies." The gentler occurred during those remarkable days when the Abbé Terray was dispensing His Majesty's finances, and had succeeded so well that he had reduced the value of the Louis by a third. Then was it that in the queue, at the theater door, a wit calmed the restlessness of His Majesty's tail, with the question, "Where is the Abbé Terray, that he may reduce us to two-thirds?" There you have the real temper of the queue. The gaunt, ragged queue of Carlyle's brain, "like a black tattered flag-of-distress," waving over the gutters of Paris, has more of fiction in it, perhaps, than the picture of that master of fiction, Anatole France, of the queue, in the narrow rue de Jérusalem, gripping the rope, under the eyes of four lazy National Guards. Monsieur France's queue is by no means devoid of the badinage of the more joyous theater queue, albeit it is of a somewhat coarse fiber. But in the Consulate of Marat it could scarcely be said, "La politesse est l'art de rendre à chacun sans effort ce que lui est socialement dû."

Notes and Comments

THERE is a paper, called Fountain Head News, published at Davenport, Iowa. In its 11th of October issue this paper prints an editorial headed "An Almanac of Fearfulness." It is so pleased with this article that about half of it is printed in capital letters of as large a type as its own headlines. Indeed the only pity about the whole business seems to be that it omits to mention that the fountain head in this case was The Christian Science Monitor, and not its own editorial room. In plainer English, the article has been taken bodily and verbatim from our issue of the 2d of May.

"It is perfectly plain you cannot go on increasing taxation on the necessities and comforts of life," says Mr. Asquith. In these words Great Britain's former Prime Minister expresses what possibly millions of people have been thinking concerning the latest development in the industrial situation. Labor has laid down its demands in unmistakable terms, and these can be summed up in the phrase, "A better standard of living." To attain that standard, something more is needed than the raising of wages. To replace the deficit consequent upon higher pay by substituting higher costs or increased taxation does not meet the issue, and it is for that reason that too much emphasis cannot be placed upon Mr. Asquith's statement. A better standard of living is demanded by the workers, and it is upon the fulfillment of that demand that the industrial peace of the future depends.

EXAMINING the economies that circumstances compelled and that helped to balance the costs of the war, it appears that a very simple idea in packing clothing for soldiers saved the United States Government some \$85,000,000. Army uniforms had hitherto been packed in boxes; but boxes became more and more difficult to get, and it occurred to Major David T. Abercrombie, in charge of shipping equipment, that uniforms could be packed in bales. He found that careful baling could pack about twenty cubic feet of uniform in about four cubic feet of space; and that by so doing, considering the freight rate per cubic foot, a net saving of some \$50 or \$60 was made for each bale, to say nothing of the economy in lumber. So the statistician, contemplating a total of 1,371,000 bales of clothing shipped abroad, finds a saving of about \$85,000,000. Otherwise, it also appears, the government would have used up 72,762,300 feet of board lumber, 2425 tons of nails, and 404 tons of strapping. One feels that Benjamin Franklin himself could not have done better.

IN SHOWING the variety of employment which the sailors of the United States Navy may be called upon to perform, the officials who are directing the present "drive" for recruits not only illustrate the freedom from monotony in the life of the modern sailor, but show the great change that has come over the navy since the days of the wooden ships. A typical tale how given out tells how the men of an American war vessel were once called upon to take over and operate a Central American railway, and when the job was finished they turned the line over to its owners in better condition than when it was under the original management. A call for volunteers discovered on the ship sailors capable of running the railroad; but in the old days, when the crews were not recruited from miscellaneous industrial employments, a sailor who could turn his hand at short notice to driving a locomotive would have been difficult to discover. Nor, for that matter, would there have been any Central American railway.

THE arrival at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York, of seven statues of Sekhmet, or Mut, the ancient Egyptian goddess of war, purchased in England in 1914, reminds one of the beginnings of modern interest in archaeology, for the seven statues, although their history over the last century seems difficult to trace in all its details, were probably among the earliest results of Egyptian excavation that came to England. Something over thirty centuries ago Egyptian sculptors were carving such statues out of solid blocks of black granite for the decoration of temples; and then in 1760, as the record goes, an Arab sheik, working at the instigation of a Venetian priest, found a statue of Mut in the sand that had accumulated over the ruins of Karnak. Since then a good many statues of Mut have been recovered, and the strange goddess of strife, part animal and part human, as the sculptors imagined her, dwells in many a museum.